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Miscegenation and Racial Improvement

With Special Reference to the Negroid Races

By R. GAYRE OF GAYRE

The whole problem of racial contact and particularly attempts at so-called racial integration in the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, has inevitably raised the question of miscegenation. When the advocates of racial integration first began their campaigns, many, if not all, of them professed a strong repugnance of miscegenation, and said that they were as much against the occurence of race-mixing as those opposing integration, but that social integration would not involve miscegenation. Now that some large measure of success towards a forced, but not necessarily accepted, social integration of different races has taken place, a change of front on this question has occurred. No longer are we getting protestations of opposition to racial mixing. Indeed, even to suggest opposition to it, in the present climate of opinion which is being produced by a mammoth propaganda campaign, is sufficient to bring the accusation of being a racialist, with the implied smear that one has a Nazi or Fascist point of view. No longer do we hear people of public standing declaring themselves against race-mixing. Neither do we hear any more denials of the desirability of miscegenation from the advocates of integration. On the contrary, not a few of them are now boldly advocating miscegenation as the solution of racial conflict, and, indeed, as a desirable moral and religious end in itself. No doubt, as the present campaign grows stronger, and apparently more sure of its success, the more openly will these propagandists advocate racial cross-breeding.

Therefore, it is desirable to consider some of the problems which are involved in this proposal.

The first thing that should be pointed out is that in man, as in animals, there is the factor for assortative mating. It is this which has caused inbreeding within the various types, and so has helped to preserve them over millennia. When we find social or religious differences involved as characteristics of a sub-racial group these have been used automatically to strengthen the factors which have operated towards assortative mating, and so

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very frequently the most intense form of endogamy has resulted. The Jews are a striking example of this. Also Mr Nathaniel Weyl's work on surnames has amply proved the continuance of assortative mating, even within the same ethnic group.[1] His investigation has shown that it is operative over centuries, and has an effect in creating class stratification.

In addition it should be emphasised that crossing is not like mixing two different coloured liquids of the same viscosity, which then form a blend between them which cannot separate out again — if we blend yellow coloured water and blue, we get green. When we cross races, however, we are not making such an indissoluble blend. We only make a temporary cross. Genetic segregation will occur, and the original traits will reappear. Ultimately, given the right conditions, actual racial segregation will reoccur, restoring the former types, or similar ones, or quite new ones, according to the selective agencies which may be at work. The important fact is that ethnic types as distinct as our present ones will emerge.

Therefore, given the urge to mate with like, which is stronger than any urge which would make for haphazard crossing, and given the fact that genetic segregation occurs in crossing, except under certain conditions which involve actual selection, whether natural or artificial, and the extermination of the types not wanted in the permanent cross to be established, permanent racial crossings cannot be created. Furthermore, any new true-breeding hybrids which may arise do not carry a totality of all the traits from each parental strain, nor are they a compromise between them. New races are created, as distinct and permanent as the original strains.

Therefore no solution of a permanent character lies along the road of racial miscegenation. Even if a true hybrid were created, it would only be forming a new racial-breed, which in itself is a form of race. In this connection the so-called Cushitic, Ethiopic, or Hamitic (using this last term in its non-linguistic sense) peoples form such a strain as a buffer between the Caucasoid and Melanoid stocks. In some traits they have the totality of traits from one stock and in others a totality from the other. Thus their blackness comes from the Melanoids but their narrow nostrils and facial features are Caucasoid. Any individuals among them whose traits are part way between each stock do not breed true.

Brazil was recently proclaimed by a British Broadcasting Corporation announcer as an outstanding example of not merely

[1] Nathaniel Weyl, "Class Origins of Surnames and Achievement", THE MANKIND QUARTERLY, Vol. II, No. 3, January-March 1962, pp. 159-165.

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racial integration but racial mixture leading to beneficial results. Similar instances are cited, usually also from South America, by other propagandists for miscegenation from time to time. Therefore, it might be as well to discuss Brazil briefly in this connection.

After the Portuguese settlement a hybrid Caucasoid-Amerindian population was created. To this was added a Negroid, brought in as slaves. The White element was not large, and there existed a substantial cross-bred group, besides the pure-blooded Amerindians and Negroids. Then, with a differential birth-rate and death-rate in favour of Caucasoid survival, the position changed, and, supplemented by White immigration, the situation is now entirely different. Over 60 per cent of the population is now classified as White, less than 27 per cent as mixed (that is Caucasoid × Amerindian × Negroid in varying mixtures), and 11 per cent is Negroid. There is a small remainder considered Yellow, which is made up of Japanese, other Mongoloids and Amerindians.

The first thing which should be observed is that the melting pot has refused to melt down its ingredients. The primary stocks remain, and large segments of them in a non-mixed condition, so that it is possible to say that there are six White to one Black element, and somewhere about three consisting of mixtures of various kinds, Mongoloids and Amerindians.

Again, it is a fact that in this, and other Central and South American peoples, there is a horizontal stratification which has strong racial relationships. It can be broadly stated that the Negroes are at the base as they are everywhere else, and the Europeans at the top of the social structure. This is due to differences of ability associated with each racial stock which, in the *milieu* of a European civilisation, means that the Caucasoids occupy the upper ranks of society. It may also be pointed out that so far as the ancient Portuguese aristocratic families are concerned they tend to intermarry among themselves. This is true also of the Spanish throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America. The necessity for producing proofs of nobility (the simplest being four noble grandparents) tends to perpetuate socially the inherent tendency to assortative mating. It is both an expression of this trait and a reinforcement of it.

In addition, it may also be pointed out that the composition of the population varies geographically. Some areas, where the former plantations worked by slave labour involved the importation of Negroes, still have a larger element of Negroids than elsewhere, whereas, in the southern states of Brazil there are whole areas largely White. In the Amazon Basin the Indian type becomes much more evident.

Although there is absolute racial equality before the law, even

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the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*[2] admits there is some degree of prejudice against those of darker skin colour. When people are segregated largely by class (and where the class differences tend strongly to be racial ones, as they invariably do where the Caucasoids and the Negroids are involved) conscious racial segregation as such hardly arises, as the economic, social, and cultural differences serve to distinguish, and to protect, the position of the White upper and middle classes. This is particularly so where, as in this case, the majority of the population is clearly White. The position changes, however, where the White element is in a minority. Mere assortative mating instincts alone will not serve to protect the social, cultural, and intellectually more advanced minority, and so they invoke other sanctions to this end as a consequence.

The case of Brazil does not support, as is so often alleged, the advocates of racial mixture, since segregation rather than mixing is taking place (which we would expect on the basis of ethnogenetics in any case). Nevertheless, there is no doubt that if we were to arrive at some method of making an average of Brazilian intellectual and technological achievement there is every *a priori* reason to believe that due to the inclusion of a large minority of non-Caucasoid and non-Mongoloid elements in the population, *the overall average* of ability of the Brazilian population must be reduced. This is an inevitable conclusion when we consider the overwhelming evidence which Dr Audrey Shuey, Professor Henry E. Garrett, Professor Porteus, and others have produced on the study of intelligence testing, where the Negroids have, with monotonous regularity, fallen lower than the Caucasoids in these tests.

That such *a priori* conclusions are undoubtedly justified is in fact supported from the world position of Brazil. Despite its large natural resources and big population (66 millions), it has made a mark on the world which is much less than that of its much smaller parent country of Portugal. This can only be explained on the basis that the *average* level of ability is lower than that of the Portuguese in their heyday.

[2] *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1964 edition, Vol. IV, article on Brazil, page 120. An illustrative instance of this Brazilian social-racial stratification occurred at a London hotel in 1966. The normal residents were annoyed to find an invasion by a Black Brazilian sports team. The manager assured his European guests, when some of them protested to him, that he had no idea this team would be Negroid as the arrangements were made with him by the officials of the Brazilian Embassy — all of whom were White. The fact of the matter is that each racial type excels in certain fields. It is noticeable that in some sporting activities, of which boxing is an outstanding example, the Negro clearly excels. Any study of American baseball impresses one by the number of Mulattoes and Negroes involved who are quite out of proportion to their numbers in the country as a whole.

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When we consider such facts as those produced by intelligence testing, and by obvious examples provided by countries with large non-Caucasoid and non-Mongoloid populations, and the White-Black and other cross-breeds within them, we can arrive at only one conclusion which seems to be inescapable. That is that cross-breeding between the White and Yellow stocks on the one hand and the Negroid on the other, produces a lower average of ability, when tested by the needs of our culture, than that which is found in the advanced stocks which have contributed to the admixture. There is, as one constantly has to emphasise, overlap in comparing the intelligence, or other traits, of different racial types, but this does not invalidate, for all that, these conclusions.

From this we can deduce the law that where two such stocks cross, then the average ability in the cross-breed is lower than that of the advanced strain entering into the mixed type. This means that if the present pressure of propagandists for racial crossing were able to have its way it would lower the ability of the advanced nationalities which are being asked to give up their individual characters.

Conversely, of course, we find from these very facts that a strain which in a particular *milieu* is inferior or retarded may be benefited by cross-breeding with the advanced strain, and this is certainly the case where such stocks as the Negroids are concerned. The evidence for this is overwhelming. Apart from this conclusion following from the evidence of the intelligence testing results, where the cross-breeds on average score higher than the Negroids, it is also seen in allegedly " Negroid " leadership in White countries.

In the United States we have seen in recent years alleged " Negroes " coming to prominence, some entering Congress, one the Senate, and others going into the state legislatures. We note such well-publicised " Negroes " as Dr Ralph Bunche, connected with the United Nations Organisation, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jnr., and so on.

Invariably, however, when we investigate these cases we find in all too many instances, that these are not Negroes at all. Almost all without exception are some form of cross-breed or another — most of them quite evidently from their appearance having more Caucasoid genes than Negroid. The Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jnr., is a clear example of this sort of thing; his mother was an Italian and his father was far from a pure bred Negro. In the present climate of opinion, in which so much patronage, sympathy, and political favour is shown to the Negro within the White civilisation, it is obviously profitable to identify oneself with the Negroes rather than with the European

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element within the population. Furthermore, since the White people tend to reject instinctively, and always have done, those of non-White ancestry even when predominantly Caucasoid, this means that the near-White crossbreeds are, for all that, classified as Negroes in any culture which does not discriminate between the Mulatto and his variants (quadroon, octroon, and so on) and the Negro. This is certainly the case in the United States and the United Kingdom.

The fact remains that the overwhelming evidence indicates that leadership and ability (within the terms of our type of civilisation and structure of society, industry, commerce, and organisation of life) among Negroes in the United States, United Kingdom and other countries with Negro minorities, is in a very large measure in relation to the White genes they have, and not otherwise. Never have I met or seen a single prominent " Negro " who was typically Negroid. That is I have yet to find one having *all* the traits typical of that stock, namely, long legs and arms, short trunk, projecting jaw, coal-black skin, woolly hair, flat nose, projecting heel, and the numerous other traits which distinguish the Negroid from the other stocks. Invariably they have characters which are derived from either the Caucasoid or Mongoloid, or both strains. Indeed, a large proportion of Negro students who come to European and American universities have some non-Negroid genes.

It might be mentioned that it would seem true to suggest that where the Negroid and Mongoloid are crossed much the same phenomena arise as where the crosses are Black and White. For instance, the Belgians brought Chinese coolies into the Congo. These were not from the more intelligent, and certainly not from the socially best, layers of Chinese society. Yet, everywhere where we find them in equatorial Africa, we find them in conditions, speaking in general terms, of substantial advancement, being building contractors, and other people of similar type well on the way to making money and establishing themselves above the common social level. It was, perhaps, not by chance that Kasavubu became president of the Congo after the withdrawal of Belgium, when we remember that he had a Chinese grandparent.

At a time when certain sociologists and political visionaries are predicting that racial mixing is going to overwhelm the whole world, it is necessary to bear in mind that what has been said about Brazil is even more true when we come to consider the great areas of the world where the temperate climates prevail. For not only is assortative mating, which is a biological instinct, supplemented by social segregation which goes with it (for cultural, historical, and other reasons) an operative factor, but

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also there are clearly ecological influences at work. There is such a thing as racial ecology, or ethno-ecology, although most social anthropologists and sociologists ignore it altogether. Ancient racial stocks have arisen in specific areas of the world with marked climatic conditions, and these stocks have become specialised in relation to the peculiarities of those vast areas. There are, as a consequence, races which are efficient in certain regions, and others which are quite inefficient in them. This means that when the maladjusted stock enters the region to which it is not suited then all the forces of natural selection begin working from that moment for its elimination.

Racial contact, and consequent racial mixture, is not something new and belonging largely to our times. It has been in existence for a long period in human history, and there have been periods when it has been much greater than nowadays, despite the much greater technological ails today (as provided by modern transport) to the easy movement of mankind. The dawn of European history, for instance, was heralded by vast migrations pouring out of inner Asia into Europe and later into North Africa, Persia and India. Time and time again the Caucasoids and Mongoloids have moved south in great hordes into the lands of the Melanoid stocks. Time and again they have brought back Negroid people as slaves, with whom they have crossed, to produce a cross-bred population at the bottom of the social structure. This was true in Ancient Egypt, in old India, and in the Roman Empire. Later, the British, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese expansions led to exactly the same transplanting of Negroes into European countries. The typical Negro, who on the whole is a poor fighter and when ruled by a dominant stock entirely docile, has made admirable slave labour for his conquerors, unlike more spirited and militaristic peoples who fought to a finish and refused to become a helot class. This is the reason why the Negro has survived and multiplied in many countries of the world from the Southern states of the United States to Southern America, and Southern Africa. On the other hand, the evidently more able and advanced elements among the Amerindians who were capable of creating the great civilisations of the Maya, Aztecs, and others, have been to a very large extent destroyed simply because they refused to accept the position of slaves.

The Negroes have been taken time and again into the regions inhabited by the Caucasoids. Their cross-breds have been introduced into the cold lands in which the White stock lives (and the same thing could be said for the Mongoloids as well in their cold bleak lands). Yet, the fact of the matter is that they have not survived. The racial ecology is absolutely against the survival

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of the Negroid stock in the temperate parts of the earth. Their broad nostrils (allowing a quick chilling of the air on entering the lungs), their black skins preventing the easy synthesis of vitamin D, their lack of energy, depriving them of the ability to create capital and so the means to survive in the cold parts of the earth, their lack of foresight (which is to be associated with their lack of inventiveness and probably the lesser development of the frontal lobes) means that they lack the ingenuity to exploit to the utmost the meagreness of the fruits of nature provided in the temperate zone as compared with the abundance of the lands in which, and for which, they have been bred. All these militate against the Negro when in competition for survival with the White or Yellow races of the world within the habitats of these latter stocks.

That is why, despite the allegation that as early as the time of the Grimaldi skeletons we might have those of Negroids[3] followed by Negroid infiltrations at later periods, Negroid blood is absent in an almost totality in Europe, except where it has been recently introduced. These current introductions can be expected in due course to die out as all earlier exotic introductions, even if at a slower rate than formerly.

We think that the rate of elimination of Negroid genes may be slowed down in the short term, largely because of the advent of the welfare state. This provides medical services and nutritional standards for stocks which are inefficient in the cold northern environments. In the past they would not normally have had to assist them to survive such aids in these regions for which they are not suited by nature. Nevertheless, while this will allow their survival to be prolonged over a longer period than otherwise would have been the case,[4] on the long-term view natural selection will inexorably come into operation. After the immediate rapid increase of the Negroid population the strain of the maintenance disproportionately largely for their benefit of such welfare services will become an intolerable burden on society. These welfare benefits will gradually decline in quality until, for all practical purposes, they will cease to operate. Already we see something parallel to this (but for political reasons) occurring in some of the African and Tropical countries. It is clear that some of the masses are less well off now than they were before when they had sustenance under paternalistic foreign colonial rule. This is clearly to be observed in India, where the population has continued to increase at an alarming rate, while the standard

[3] Which is a remote possibility at the best.

[4] For fewer of them will die of tuberculosis and pulmonary complaints, for instance, and infant mortality through malnutrition will be greatly reduced.

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of welfare of the population has steadily declined. With the departure of the British Raj much charity that some of the poorer people enjoyed has been lost to them.[5]

Therefore, the expansion in numbers of Negroid elements in North America and northern Europe, due to good welfare conditions, will lead in the end to the deterioration of those services until they cease to salvage the Negroid elements. Natural selection will then once again operate. Thus, in the end, as in the past, it will eliminate completely Negroid genes from those White racial stocks which are still living in their natural cool and temperate environments in which high effort is also required in order to survive.

This natural law, always inexorably operating, has ensured that the European stocks have never been successfully negritised, and consequently it is almost impossible to find genetic traits in the phenotypes, or in the blood groups for that matter, which positively establish evidence of any considerable Negroid descent of the majority of the Europeans.[6] Even where, occasionally, woolly or kinky hair occurs, in such countries as Norway for instance, geneticists have been able to show it has been due to chance mutations and not to the survival or introduction of Negroid genes.

Therefore, one thing is certain, and that is that it is unlikely that there can be permanent Negroid settlement in the northern United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Northern Europe generally. Even the southern part of the Cape of Good Hope is unlikely to be suitable for their permanent establishment. Likewise, curiously enough, are such territories as those in which they are now established, such as Basutoland or Lesotho, for in that country there is a winter snow-fall, and cold climatic conditions because of altitude. Already the Basuto people are lighter skinned which suggests a gradual elimination of typical Negroid genes is taking place. Ecology will settle these problems in the course of time.

Conversely, it might be assumed, at first glance, that it could be argued from the same premise that Caucasoid and Mongoloid genes would not be able to survive in the Negroid world of equatorial and tropical Africa. This, however, is not entirely true, because the two cases are not quite the same.

The real difference between the penetration of Negroid genes

[5] For instance, in some parts of India before the last war, a bearer would receive 30 rupees a month. In 1956 the same man would be receiving 60 rupees, but the cost of living had increased three to four times. He was, therefore, materially very much worse off.

[6] This is true, even of a region such as the Algarve of Portugal, which has long been said to be part of the Europe where Negroes had been settled in great numbers.

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into the temperate ecological zone and the reverse current of Caucasoid into that of the hot countries is that the rôle of the intruders has been quite different. Never in history has the Negro appeared in the cooler lands as a master and conqueror. He has always been there as a slave or helot in some condition or another. The result is that he has had a low standard of living. He has had the added disability of his unfitness to live in the climatic belt into which he has penetrated. His extinction has been rapid in terms of man's span on this earth. But, the reverse current of White and Yellow migration to the hot countries has been of a quite different character. These stocks came south as conquerors. They did not have to work in the fields. They did not have a low standard of existence. Consequently they were able to enjoy a much better way of life. To that degree they have been sheltered from the worst rigours of the disharmony between their physique and the environmental conditions in which they have found themselves.

For this reason the elimination of Caucasoid and Mongoloid genes from the hot countries has been far less efficient, and is a much more protracted process. Whereas, while successive Negroid contacts with the northern temperate lands have left no trace worth talking about, we see everywhere throughout the hot countries manifest and sometimes startling evidence of the survival in the populations of the genes of the northern racial groups.

The consequence of this is that wherever one goes in Negroid Africa one finds evidence of non-Negroid genes, such as in thinner lips, narrower nostrils, orthognathic faces, and lighter skins. These are particularly to be noticed among the leaders, headmen, chiefs, and others who rule the Negro peoples, more than in any other classes. Professor H. D. Hofmeyr and H. Hitzeroth have shown some statistical evidence of this among the Bantu of South Africa.[7] Among peoples who have played, or whose ancestors played, a leading role these Caucasoid traits are particularly noticeable, such as in the case of the Barotsis, Bavenda, Matabele, Zulus, Herreros, Lemba, Hausa, Fulani, Ashanti and the like.

It is quite clear, therefore, that crossing with the Caucasoids, and one may assume also with the Mongoloids, is beneficial to the Negroids. It is likewise the case in America, where it is clear that in dealing with such as the "Negroes" it is seen that those individuals who have considerable White elements in their heredity appear to come to the top of their own Negro societies

[7] J. D. J. Hofmeyr and H. Hitzeroth, "Differences in Facial Conformation of Four Sub-groups of the Bantu of South Africa", THE MANKIND QUARTERLY, Vol. II, No. 1, July-September 1961, pp. 16-19.

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in which they live. These persons appear to be able to compete with the White man on much more equal terms than do the other, more truly, Negroid individuals. This is, of course, what we should expect from the study of intelligence tests. We get, broadly speaking, a horizontal stratification, with the White on the top, the Black at the bottom, and the mixed types in between. The crossing has, in these instances, so far as equipping the cross-breds to operate a type of civilisation and its educational and intelligence systems based on White concepts, reduced the expression of the quality of the White element just as it has increased that of the Black.

Natural selection, of course, has worked in the hot lands as in the cool ones. There has been a slow erosion of the Caucasoid genes, but before they have been entirely wiped out by the ecological conditions of race in relation to climate in the hot lands, there have been new strains coming in from the north, all the time renewing the pool of Caucasoid genes. Secondly, certain adjustments have usually taken place. The genes for light complexion of skin, eyes, and hair have been erradicated fairly quickly, and so those traits likely to have been of the greatest disadvantage to those with Caucasoid genes have been removed at an early stage. Therefore, there has been a partial adjustment to the climatic conditions, and with it a partial stabilisation of the type.

To illustrate the constant pressures of Caucasoid racial strains on Africa, to establish the point we have just made, and to show that there has been a constant renewal of Caucasoid genes in the African populations, we may briefly summarise the ethnic dynamics as follows.

First of all we have the Caucasoid Atlantic pressure upon the dark (non-Negroid, and probably quasi-Australoid) peoples of Northern and North-eastern Africa, at a very early period after the Ice Age, if not during it. This resulted in establishing the Ethiopic or Cushitic peoples, who are basically some form of stabilised racial-breed or hybrid between the Caucasoid and the Black matrix with which they have been crossed, and which I think was related much more to the Australoid than to the Negroid, in much the same way as is the black tribal population of Central India. From the Caucasoids came the Hamitic speech, so that we have this linguistic form common both to White Caucasoid stocks as well as dark Cushitic. The Cushitic comprehends many of the Sudanese peoples, the Nubians, the basic stocks of Ethiopia and the Somalis.

Derived from this hybrid there is to the south of this zone in Africa a mixed racial area, or ethnic shatter-belt, where the Negroid and the Cushitic are crossed in varying degrees,

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Consequently, we have the Watutsis in the centre, then the Masai lying to the east of them, clearly bearing every evidence of this Cushitic blood. The northern Bantu absorbed some of it *en route* to the south, and it is particularly to be seen in such tribes as the Herreros in the south-west, and in the Zulus and their relations. The same blood entered into the Hottentots, and it is this contact which distinguishes them and their language from the purer Bushman among the Cappoid peoples.[8]

Following this there occurred further pressures of the Caucasoids on Africa. We see it upon the Cushitics themselves, a classical example being in Ethiopia where the ruling dynasty and aristocracy is derived from a conquering East Mediterranean strain of Caucasoids from Arabia of Semitic culture. In Nubia in early Egyptian times, a similar Caucasoid penetration (of an Atlanto-Mediterranean type) took place, leading to the ultimate acculturation of northern Nubia to Egypt.[9]

Later still the Caucasoid stocks, continuing their pressures on Africa, made contact with the real Negroid peoples. We have recorded evidence of this from the middle of the first millennium B.C. when we find the Phoenicians setting up trading posts down the west coast of Africa. They even reached the Gulf of Benin. From the accounts it would seem they had been preceded by Atlantic settlers. In one of these explorations the Phoenicians captured three hairy female "natives" as they conceived them to be. But they had to kill them because they were so ferocious. Apparently they were incapable of believing that female gorillas

[8] We use (as we have explained before) the spelling Cappoid rather than Capoid as we think that as far as possible geographic terms which may suggest places of origin should be avoided. The Bushmen did not arise or become characterised in the Cape region. Capoid suggests they did. Therefore, we have turned this into a purely ethnic form by spelling it Cappoid. The term Nordic is another which is more than misleading, as this suggests belonging to Scandinavia. It is a manifest absurdity (although persisted in by many Nordicists) to believe that the Nordics originated from that region, as they must already have been evolving in inner Asia at the time of the Ice Age when Northern Europe was uninhabited. Terms like Nordic, East Baltic, Atlantic, and Mediterranean are, therefore, unfortunate as they mislead the unwary, even if only subconsciously. They are too well-established to eliminate from our ethnological vocabulary; but we can make a start by transforming less well known terms such as Capoid into Cappoid to avoid these mistakes of nomenclature of the past and ensure that we do not conceive of the Bushmen and Hottentots as natives of the Cape Region, although that is where they are now found.

[9] Today, as in everything else connected with Negro Africa, we have gross propaganda claims in relation to these civilisations. We have already had occasion to point out elsewhere that despite the current desperate efforts being made by a combination of exaggeratoin of claims and suppression of essential facts to attribute these cultures to the Negroes, in fact, they arose from the fertilisatoin of the region by the inclusion of northern stocks of Caucasoid origins and Mediterranean cultures.

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were anything more than another variety of man. Hippo is credited with an expedition of 30,000 settlers sent out to the west coast of Africa. Besides these Mediterranean or Atlanto-Mediterranean settlements in West Africa the Atlantic Hamitics passing from north to south overland became a dominating element, not only in the western Sahara, but to the south of it. There we find that within historical times they erected civilisations in what is now Mauritania. Amalgamating with these incursive influences came Islamic Atlantics and Mediterraneans. The result is that they have left behind, throughout the whole of the northern parts of the present west coast states of Africa (such as Nigeria, Ghana and the others), as well as in the western parts of the Sudan, populations which are to this day perceptibly Caucasoid-Negroid crosses. In fact all the martial peoples of the Ashanti, and the Emirates and Sultanates of Northern Nigeria are people of this racial amalgam. From these regions the Caucasoid genes have gradually spread southwards, so that even on the coastlands of Nigeria, Ghana, and the Ivory Coast, evidence of this can be seen. General Gowon shows perceptible evidence of Caucasoid traits.

On the eastern side of Africa, from the earliest maritime times, it is clear that Semitic and Indian influence has been strong along the coasts, leading in time to ultimate settlement. These waves of settlers continued to arrive in Eastern Africa right down to historical times, and the contacts are not yet at an end. The result is that such communities were created as the Swahili Moslems, who are Bantu with strains of Arabic blood and culture. This influence penetrated as far south as northern South Africa, and as a consequence many tribes clearly have Caucasoid elements, such as the Rozwi, the Venda, the Lemba, besides other nationalities and tribes. We have also seen the evidence of unmistakably Semitic (that is East Mediterranean $\times$ Armenoid) features in the Zulus as well. As fast as environment has been responsible for eliminating Caucasoid genes they have been renewed from new contacts, and further miscegenation.

Then with the coming of the Europeans, from settlers and traders, as well as administrators, in varying degrees, according to time and place, further miscegenation has occurred throughout wide areas of Africa. In Portuguese East Africa the progeny of such matings are a clearly recognised section of the population. In South Africa they are not so far as the Negroid Bantu are concerned, but in the case of the cross with the Hottentot they are. These crosses form the very distinct communities of the Bastards of Rehoboth in South West Africa, and elsewhere, especially in Cape Province, the Cape Coloured.

There is one further problem which obtrudes itself upon the

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ethnologist (especially in Southern Africa) which should at least be stated, even if no definite solution can be offered at this stage of our investigations, when we come to consider racial crossing in the Negroids. It is that not only do we find a considerably greater degree of Caucasoid (and sometimes Mongoloid) genes in the more advanced classes of the Bantu and Negroid peoples, but, also those of Cappoid origin, derived from the Hottentot and perhaps even in some cases from the Bushman. Despite his pastoral economy the Hottentot was probably a more able stock than the Negroid. What we see today in all the Cappoids are the surviving defeated remnants of their nationalities, after they have been overwhelmed and driven south by the sheer force of numbers of the invading agricultural Bantu. Some of this phenomena (of Cappoid genes in many of the leading Bantu) may, however, be accounted for by hybrid vigour. Whether this is so or not, it seems clear that the Negroids appear to have benefited from the absorption of Cappoid blood, even if not to the same degree as they have by Caucasoid and, perhaps, Mongoloid.[10] The Negroids have been crossed with all stocks at one time or another and not only with the Caucasoids. In the Pacific this is found to be so in the Melanesians where we have an Australoid infusion in these eastern Negroid, as well as in the nearly related frizzy-haired Fijians.[11] In Africa the Nilotic peoples represent similar crosses (in so far as the Cushitic have Australoid antecedents). As a consequence of this frequent absorption of alien racial elements the Negroids are prone to show, by horizontal genetic segregation (of class or function) evidence of this, whether it is in Africa or among the " Negroes " of the United States, or in those of the West Indies now settling in the United Kingdom.

In connection with these settlements of Melanoid peoples in northern climatic regions, we should distinguish them from such as the Caucasoid or Mongoloid intrusions into the tropics, which were by way of conquests. The coming of the West Indians to the United Kingdom (mainly into England) or the settlement of Negroes in the northern parts of the United States is more analogous to bringing in slave labour. They come to perform lowly functions which the native European populations are reluctant to perform, and they are attracted by the security which the paternalism of those countries provides, especially at a time when overpopulation is making life in some of their homelands increasingly difficult for them.

There is nothing remotely analogous to the Caucasoid penetra-

[10] There may be some Mongoloid in the Basutoland peoples, and others.

[11] The Polynesians would appear to be Mongoloid with some Caucasoid into whom there is a hybridisation of certain Australoid elements.

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tion of Africa by Negroids into Europe throughout prehistory and the historical period. This is simply because (apart from other reasons) the Negroes did not conquer any other major stock, at any time since *Homo sapiens* arose, and it is unlikely they did so even in the *Homo erectus* stage. Their relations (as we have already observed) with the Caucasoids and Mongoloids have always been those of slaves, serfs and helots to the masters. Consequently, when miscegenation occurred the cross-breeds were not accepted into the Caucasoid or Mongoloid strains, but, invariably, one might well believe instinctively, they were forced into the Negroid community. It is significant that in the United States and in South Africa, there has not arisen, or anywhere else where there are large Negro communities, a distinct class such as the Cape Coloured, who fall midway between the White and non-White racial groups as something distinct *sui generis*. The cross-breed between Black and White is always absorbed into the Negroid stock, and this accounts in many countries such as the United States for many of them who are almost Caucasoid (through genetic segregation) being labelled as Negroes. It is these who tend to provide the leadership élite of the American Negro community.

Even today, when owing to the general permissiveness of Anglo-Saxon morality and the beneficence and privilege which is being bestowed upon the Negroes as a people within the state and among the community of nations, so that perhaps for one of the first and rare occasions in history White women are being taken by Black men, this general trend continues. For the Caucasoids do not accept the progeny as part of their own, and so the result is that the cross-breeds have to associate with the Negro paternal strain. There may be individual exceptions to this general rule, where a Mulatto child is brought up by its White grandparents with its White mother, but, even so, it is unlikely that that child will be accepted by the White community in which it lives. Owing to the greater instinctive as well as cultural tolerance in this matter the Negroes much more easily accept the cross-bred as part of their own social and racial organisation.

For these reasons, therefore, in the contact of race and the clash of colour, it is the White genes which penetrate the Black races and not the other way round.

We have indicated that permanent crosses (that is hybrids) are not normally established unless natural selection has so operated to produce the stabilised hybrid, or racial-breed — such as we see in the Cushitic peoples. This, however, can only take place where the incoming stock brings with it certain valuable qualities which enable natural selection to work on the cross-

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breds to eliminate all except such of them as are hybrids with qualities which are in ecological balance. In European racial ethnology we have no analogous stocks to the Cushitic or Ethiopic. The Mediterraneans are not the result of hybridisation with either Ethiopics or Negroids, but are merely darker Europeans or Caucasoids, adjusted to their warmer, Mediterranean climatic belt. They are as clearly Caucasoid adjusted to their environment as are the Nordics to their cold, snow-covered, winter lands much further north. If, on the other hand, invading Australoids or Negroids had invaded Europe and brought with them valuable qualities of intelligence, energy and inventiveness, then despite the colder northern climate being adverse to them, out of the resulting crossing with the native Caucasoids there would, in all probability, have survived a hybrid stock in southern Europe analogous to the Cushitic in northern Africa. In fact, nothing of the kind occurred first because the Melanoids, not even in the most primitive times, were capable of invading the White man's living space, and secondly had they done so by force of numbers, they had nothing to contribute genetically of value which would have enabled such a hybrid " shatter belt " between Caucasoid Europe and Negroid Africa to develop.

Just as the majority element in the leadership of the Negroes in the United States, Brazil, and elsewhere, has arisen by this genetic method — by the inheritance of Caucasoid or Mongoloid genes — so, of course, theoretically, the whole Negroid stock living in the cooler climates could be benefited by these same means by being crossed with Caucasoid blood. Such infused Caucasoid genes would have had, for economic or climatic reasons, an opportunity of survival at the expense of the Negroid.

In fact, however, this end would probably only be achieved in the upper classes of the allegedly Negro crosses who were living in the more northerly or far southerly latitudes. Even so, in the process of time, all or most of the Negroid genes would ultimately be bred out, and so, when the cycle had been allowed to be completed, the descendants would have become Caucasoids, having lost all their Negroid traits.

There would appear to be an ethno-ecological law which asserts that assortative mating will cause like to mate with like which will ensure the continuity of the racial type, provided that this is in harmony with its natural environment in which it has evolved. For in this zone it is adapted to live and survive. Such a racial stock will prove to be more efficient in that environment than any other intrusive one. Therefore its survival will be assured, while in the long run immigrants will be destined to extinction because of ecological maladjustment. This is particularly and entirely true where the Mongoloids and Caucasoids are

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concerned. It is, however, less apparently true of the Negroids, since they have been the subject of recurrent conquests. As a result of these they have never been able completely to achieve racial stability through the operation of assortative mating and the pruning of exotic genes by ecological factors. Before that has been possible new infusions of outlandish strains have been absorbed again. Because of this nearly permanent state of disequilibrium large sections of the Negroids are always in the condition of having alien genes which (in so far as they are of Caucasoid or Mongoloid origin) provide an ever-recurrent transient series of élites following each other into the blood stream, and which are the factors making for leadership in the Negroid world.

From this ecological law (which we believe exists from a consideration of all the facts) it will be seen, therefore, that much of modern social legislation and theory is based upon a fallacy. Indeed it can be considered not merely to be misconceived, but in some instances to be entirely mischievous. For it injects into regions unsuited for their settlement, and so in conditions of competition which they cannot sustain, Negroid peoples who are, in fact, being consigned in the long term to extinction. Nature slowly has its way by inexorably destroying those genes not suitable for survival in a particular ecological situation. Where, in addition, they are in competition with a more able stock (for the way of life involved) their disabilities are further increased, and their doom will be the sooner.

One thing is certain, and that is that the "coffee-coloured" world to which some ideologists look for the panacea to cure all racial tensions of mankind is completely unattainable. Genetic segregation, assortative mating, the necessity for ecological balance, and the will to survive of the more agressive (Caucasoid and Mongoloid) genes, ensure for all time that through whatever vicissitudes humanity may pass, there will always be the major racial stocks as we know them today. That is, unless there is unwitting genocide carried out by these ideologists due to their policies of transporting the Negroids from their own environments (of the tropical and equatorial lands) where they have the best chance of survival, to the cold climatic countries settled by the White and Yellow races. If, as a consequence of the social and economic manipulations of society, such as are now occurring under the impact of ideological theories, it is possible to denude the Southern States of the United States of America of its Mulatto-Negroid population by inducing it to settle in the North and Canada, then we will find that over the centuries a transformation will take place. There will be a breeding out of the Negroid genes in the leadership and a slow extermination of the blacker

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elements, until the Negroid has in fact been bred out of them, and the resultant, and emergent, Caucasoid genes will be lost in the Caucasoid European Americans and Canadians with hardly a trace of their former origins being perceptible. Meanwhile, in the South, the Negro will have disappeared by migration. Therefore, even if it takes a long time, the Negro problem, given the present impetus to drive him to the North, will solve itself by eliminating the Negro altogether from the United States. Before that result has been achieved, if present conditions are any indication, great distress and upheaval in every sphere of society's activities will have taken place. It is not going too far to say that the policy of integrationists who are intent upon settling Negroids in cold countries is unwittingly committing some measure of genocide against them.

There is one other factor in all this which should be borne in mind. That is that the enormous expansion of Negroids, and their sustenance by other stocks, has been achieved because they represented a cheap source of labour to serve their conquerors and masters. In a sense they are still only employed in advanced countries because they represent a cheap source of labour in manual industry, mines, and on the land, from South Africa to the Southern states of the United States and even Britain. This, however, is a phase which is passing, as man's dominion over nature is made the more effective through his technology. Consequently, in the long run there is little need for the "hands wanted" which used to be put up on the factory gates in the Victorian period. There is going to be no need at all for such "hands" in the future whether they are White or Black.

Already it is becoming more and more difficult in many countries to find employment for Negroid peoples — the United States of America exhibits this phenomenon to a marked degree already, and this is bound to become more evident as time passes. This is not so much because of racial discrimination, as the supporters of militant Negro movements allege, but because in the industrial ecology the Negro, and the less intelligent White worker also, is becoming less relevant to the needs of the society in which he lives. Consequently, for this reason alone the industrial technological societies of the Caucasoids will find themselves carrying an ever increasing burden of Negroids and less well-endowed White labouring masses on their backs, until, under the weight of it all the current pretensions to a welfare state must disappear. When this happens natural selection will operate once more with all its ruthlessness. With the shortage of living room all over the world, with all food resources stretched to their uttermost, with ever increasing burdens of armaments (since the very population increase will produce an ever present state of war

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or near war), the less well-endowed will go to the wall and sink into extinction.

Consequently, just as we have seen the phenomenon of the virtual disappearance of the Amerindian over large parts of America, so we can expect in the next millennium which will soon be upon us the same thing begin to happen to the Negroes if they seek to challenge the Caucasoids and Mongoloids in their own living spaces. This will be because they have not been able to produce innately, from a well-endowed genetic heredity, the skills, abilities, and foresight which those more strenuous conditions than those for which they have been evolved will require. At the moment we are in a temporary phase, in which the less well endowed are being protected and, indeed, cossetted. Under these circumstances they breed irrationally and enormously. This is for all that a passing phase. Although the longer the present conditions which encourage an expansion of numbers goes on, the greater the ultimate problem, and the greater, measured in human terms, will be the normity of the tragedy which will occur as natural selection takes its toll. The only chance the Negroids have for permanent survival is in the equatorial lands, provided the Caucasoids and Mongoloids do not decide to dispossess them in the struggle for survival.

We will be challenged for invoking natural selection, as is the fashion today to argue that it is no longer operative. This is a gross over-simplification. It is being impeded at the present

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time. For the reasons we have given this is only a temporary pause, during which man is doing untold damage to his ecological relationships in every direction, human floral, feral, marine, and environmental. He will be called into account for all this when once more the full forces of natural selection begin to become operative, as they will. Then it will become evident that the few can no longer carry on their backs the mass of unproductive and less productive elements of humanity.

It should be remembered that for much of this century Malthus has been derided. Nevertheless, there are many who are now beginning to realise in the face of the population explosion that the laws of nature which he enunciated are becoming once more evident. It is now becoming clear that what we have been going through in the last hundred years has been merely a temporary and unwonted phase of quiescence in nature, whose laws and rules we have deliberately flouted with impunity in every way we could. I venture to think that these principles which I have put forward with regard to the racial ecology of man will prove to be valid, and much of current effort and endeavour in the sociological field is not merely misspent labour, but actually harmful. For it is certain that it will make the tragedy which will occur, as nature's laws begin to operate more effectively again, of a much greater magnitude than would otherwise have been the case. I am fully aware that much of this interference is allegedly on behalf of high idealism, and is in many instances carried out with the best of intentions. But this will hardly excuse attempts to force the development of our society along lines which are contrary to human nature, and particularly when they fly straight in the face of manifestly apparent racial differences of ability, temperament and character.

In the end, therefore, we can expect to see the steady erosion of those Negroid settlements overseas to which Negroes have been taken for cheap labour (first as slaves and now into which they come mainly as immigrant unskilled labour), and, the survival of the Negroes only in the equatorial and tropical regions of the world, and mainly in Africa.

With the end of colonial and imperial rule (provided it does not reoccur again) and the resultant segregation into Black and White states in Africa, we may see the prevention and removal of Caucasoid infusions into the populations of Black Africa. If so, the racial differences between White and Black, because there will be a steady reduction in the Caucasoid genes in the leadership groups of Negro peoples, will become greater and not less. We are not likely, therefore, to be heading for a "coffee-coloured" world at all, but one in which White, Yellow (and with that Red) and Black are as distinctly demarcated as ever they have been.

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Population Figures in the United Kingdom

Paper read to the conference of the Institute of Population Registration at Southport, England, on 1st May 1970, by the Rt. Hon. J. Enoch Powell, M.P.

There are some circles in which it is not possible to talk about population figures without being abused for " playing the numbers game ". From that I am safe here today. Your business is numbers; and it is the work of your profession that has in the recent past brought genuine figures to bear, belatedly but at last, upon the present and future of the problems in which Parliament has involved this country by the fateful delay of a few years in adapting our law of citizenship to the facts of real life. You were enabled to do this service by a change in the form of registration of birth so unobtrusive that the enabling regulations were approved by Parliament without a single reference being made to it. It was the inclusion of the country of birth of the parents among the particulars to be stated on registering the birth of a child.

This resulted in the recent discovery that the Registrar General was gravely underestimating the number of children currently being born in Great Britain, one or both of whose parents, not being of United Kingdom descent, was born in the New Commonwealth. I want first to establish the fact and the magnitude of that error, and then to consider some of its implications for other estimates which have been given by the Registrar General or the Government.

The estimate to which I refer was given[1] in July last year to the effect that 'the number of births to this population may currently be a little under 35,000 per annum '.[2] This estimate can be directly compared with the figures for births in the second and third quarters of 1969 returned by the Registrar General[3] in his Quarterly Return for the Third Quarter. These show a gross figure of 28,482 live births where one or both parents were born in the New Commonwealth. From these, however, have to be deducted those where the relevant parent or parents were of United Kingdom descent. The Registrar-General in his report (p 51) said that " it is probable that a fairly high proportion " of the 5910 births, included in the total, where one parent was U.K. born and the other New Commonwealth born, were children

[1] In the United Kingdom Parliament.
[2] *Hansard*, written answer, 25th July 1969, coln. 572.
[3] For England and Wales.

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of U.K. descent, because the New Commonwealth-born parent was himself or herself of U.K. descent. The Secretary of State for Social Services seemed to pitch it somewhat higher, when, instead of "a fairly high proportion", he used the expression "the great majority".[4]

I must confess to astonishment at these opinions, since it seems to me unlikely that large numbers of parents of U.K. descent who were born in the New Commonwealth and are still begetting or bearing children reside in the areas which account for the great number of these (in this sense) 'mixed' births. However, since I am anxious in every possible way to give the Registrar-General and the British Government the benefit of the doubt, I will adopt the estimate of 'the great majority', will assess it (very high) at three-quarters, and will deduct on this account 4432 births from the total, bringing it down to 24,050.

There then remain 11,036 legitimate and 18,954 illegitimate births where the mother was not recorded as born in the New Commonwealth and where the origin of the father is unknown. The Secretary of State declines[5] to estimate how many of these 29,990 births were to New Commonwealth parents. Still, there is no doubt that those 29,990 do include births to the population which we are studying. I am going to make the lowest possible estimate by assuming that the proportion is no higher than 24,050 bear to the rest of the births, namely, just over 6 per cent. This gives a further 2,400 births, yielding a total of 26,450 to the population in question.

In order to find the current annual rate, we apply the ratio which births in the second and third quarters steadily bear to births in the whole year, namely, 51 per cent.[6] This gives as the current annual figure for the year 1969 the total of 51,863, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all births. To this there still fall to be added the relevant births in Scotland, of which we have no information, and of which I will take merely token account of rounding up the total of 52,000.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL UNDERESTIMATES CURRENT BIRTHS

Thus, on all the most restrictive assumptions the Registrar-General's estimate of the current annual number of births was in error to more than the difference between 35,000 and 52,000. In other words, we know that the true figure was more than 48 per cent greater than his estimate.

[4] *Hansard*, written answer, 16th March 1970, coln. 27.
[5] *Ibid.*
[6] *Op. cit.*, 16th March 1970, coln. 28.

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Strictly speaking, there could be a further dimension to the Registrar-General's error. The object of his estimate of births was to arrive at the current annual natural increase of "rather under 30,000 a year",[7] by deducting an estimated 5000 deaths from an estimated "little under 35,000" births. As you are now recording the place of birth of deceased persons, there is, incidentally, no reason why the Registrar-General should not be able to refine upon his estimate of the current figure of deaths among the New Commonwealth immigrant population; but unless he underestimated the deaths in the same ratio as he underestimated the births, his true error was greater than his error in the estimate of births. For instance, if his figure for deaths is right, then the true current is more than 57 per cent greater than he estimated.

In fact there is reason to suppose that 5000 deaths is too high rather than too low. The Secretary of State has been good enough to tell me that only 1910 persons recorded as born in the New Commonwealth died in the second and third quarters of 1969. Allowance has to be made for cases where no place of birth was stated, and for the fact that the second and third quarters are always the lightest on deaths. On the other hand, there is the fact that the proportion of persons of U.K. descent among the deaths is likely to be high. It follows that 5000 is probably too large a deduction to make for deaths, in order to arrive at the current net natural increase.

I take this opportunity to apologise for having, on a first cursory examination of the figures when they first appeared in March, let the Registrar-General off with an error of only 35 per cent, when on further examination it proves to have been much larger. I also cannot refrain from drawing attention to the remarkable forbearance which this error has enjoyed on the part of the regular, and indeed constitutional, critics of the Government and Administration. Imagine what would have been said if it had turned out that the trade deficit was 50 per cent larger than the Government estimated.

It is worth a moment or two to reflect on the possible reason why the Registrar-General was so wildly wrong. I always knew myself that 35,000 was too low, because I had reached the total of 35,000 by totting up the individual figures from certain towns and cities which have particularly large immigrant populations. As these only covered part of the country, I knew the true total was larger, though of course I could not know how much larger. That however is not how the Registrar-General made his estimate. He made it not by adding up the actual figures but by applying a "fertility assumption" for an assumed immigrant population.

[7] *Op. cit.*, 10th July 1969, coln. 304.

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The fertility assumption was that "age specific female fertility averages one third higher than the national rate". The alternatives are either that this fertility assumption was much too low, or that the assumed age structure was wrong, or that the population to which the fertility rate was applied is actually much higher than the Registrar-General assumed. There could, of course, be a mixture of all these errors. My own conjecture is that the main source of the Registrar-General's understimates was that he took the size of the immigrant population at too low a figure. Unfortunately, we shall have to await the results of the 1971 census before we obtain the first reliable figure for the total immigrant population which we have ever had. Until then it must remain a matter for speculation to what extent the base figure of the total immigrant population in 1966 or 1969 has been underestimated.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S PROJECTIONS

This brings me to the Registrar-General's projections, which of course, unlike his estimate of births in 1969, we cannot yet check against the facts. I start with the famous projection of 22nd June 1967, referring to exactly that population, exactly so defined, which I have been considering hitherto and shall consistently consider throughout. It ran as follows: "the number was probably of the order of one million at the end of 1966, and, on the assumptions that the current rate of net immigration and the current estimated fertility rate remain substantially unchanged, the number may be of the order of $1\frac{3}{4}$ million in 1975 and of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1985".[8]

We know the current rate of net immigration taken for the purpose, because Mr Crossman told me[9] it was 57,000 per annum. The other factor, the fertility rate, we have just been discussing.

Now, the remarkable thing about this projection is the arithmetic. Take the increase of three-quarters of a million in the nine years from the end of 1966 to the end of 1975 (assuming, which is the most favourable assumption, that "in 1975" means "at the end of 1975"). Nine years' net immigration at 57,000 is 513,000. That leaves a quarter of a million to be accounted for by natural increase — births minus deaths — and tallies almost precisely with the Registrar-General's estimate (wildly low, as we have seen) of 35,000 births minus 5000 deaths.[10]

But then we come to the second half of the projection: another $1\frac{3}{4}$ million in the ten years from the end of 1975 to the

[8] *Op. cit.*, 22nd June 1967, coln. 338.
[9] *Op. cit.*, 1st April 1969, coln. 87.
[10] *Op. cit.*, 25th July 1969, coln. 572.

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end of 1985. As only about half a million of this — 570,000, to be precise — is contributed by net immigration, the remaining $1\frac{1}{4}$ million — an average of 125,000 a year — must be contributed by natural increase. How did the Registrar-General arrive at an annual natural increase four times greater in the second decade than in the first? Since he was applying the same "age-specific female fertility rate" throughout, this at least is clear, that the female age structure during the decade 1975-1985 was such as to produce a much higher rate of natural increase than that obtained for the nine years 1966-1975. I am sorry to report that all my attempts to coax the Government into elucidating this puzzle have failed. In answer to a recent question, Mr Crossman[11] informed me that

> the figure of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million was given as a possible order of magnitude. Of the two assumptions which were postulated, the important one was the future level of net migration. The order of magnitude indicated was appropriate for a wide range of fertility levels and could not be said to reflect a precise level within that range.

Of this extraordinary reply, I can only observe that it is simply not right. At 57,000 a year, net immigration would contribute just over one million to the increase of two and a half millions in nineteen years. In simple arithmetic therefore the natural increase assumption must have been the major factor.

THE OUTTURN FOR THREE YEARS

Of the first part of the Registrar-General's projection, that to 1975, only three of the nine years have yet elapsed; but it is worth a moment or two to compare the reality in those three years with the assumptions on which his exercise was based. First, net immigration.

For the population as defined, net immigration in the three years 1967, 1968, and 1969 is obtained as follows. The Home Office returns[12] show respectively, 64,637, 66,673 and 43,385. To these figures, however, must be added net arivals of holders of United Kingdom and Colonies passports from East Africa during 1967 and the first two months of 1968, when they were not yet included in the Home Office figures. These have been officially estimated for that period at 26,400.[13] The total figure for net immigration between the end of 1966 and the end of 1969 was thus over 181,000, from which it is unlikely that any appreciable

[11] *Op. cit.*, 16th April 1970, coln. 280.
[12] Cmnd. 4029 and 4327.
[13] *Hansard*, written answer, 15th February 1968, coln. 392; *op. cit.*, 27th February 1968, coln. 1356.

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deduction falls to be made for persons of United Kingdom descent.

Whether the sharp fall back in 1969, to a figure slightly lower than that for 1966, will be maintained we cannot of course know. Net relevant immigration in the first two months of 1970 was 10,893, compared with 12,065 in the first two months of 1969, but the decline in 1969 did not start until the middle of that year.

Coming to natural increase, as we have seen, this, on all the lowest assumptions, was 47,000 in 1969. The statistics for births in individual places where they were kept in 1967, 1968 and 1969[14] indicate that the number of births was increasing over those three years. It would therefore be reasonable to take the average for the three years somewhat lower, at 45,000 a year. Thus the relevant population at the end of 1966, whatever its true size was, had increased at the end of 1969 by 315,000 — nearly one-third of a million in three years.

THE LONG-TERM POPULATION

There has been some disposition to treat the revealed error of the Registrar-General as relatively unimportant because it refers to a single year. In fact, the implications are far-reaching. I have just mentioned the fact that the evidence available shows numbers of births to have been increasing right up to the present. Of course we shall never know what the national totals were for the years before 1969, and we do not yet know them — though in due course we shall — for future years. It is probable that at some future point of time total births will cease rising and begin to decline, though even those who argue for low estimates of future population concede that total births are likely to continue for several years.[15] What is not commonly realised is how much we already know about the permanent future make-up of the population of this country.

The mean age of a woman at the birth of a child is between 25 and 26. Consequently, if there is no further immigration or emigration, and if all elements of the population have the same fertility (including mean age at childbirth) and the same mortality and balance of sexes, the composition of the population up to age 25+ will in due course become the composition of the population as a whole.

There is a great deal that we already know about what will be the composition of the population up to age 25+ at the end of 1979. Those who will then be under 10 had not yet been born at the end of 1969. Those who will then be 10+ to

[14] Birmingham, Bradford, Huddersfield, Walsall and West Bromwich.

[15] Such as Mr E. J. B. Rose, of the Race Relations Institute, quoted below.

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15+ had been born but had not yet started compulsory schooling. Those who will then be 15+ to 25+ were at school.

Let me illustrate from the city of Birmingham how the composition of those three elements of the population up to 25+ at the end of 1979 can be estimated.

In 1969 20 per cent of the births in Birmingham were to mothers born in the New Commonwealth.[16] This corresponds to the percentage of 5.8 per cent for England and Wales; but, like that national figure, it must be adjusted for births where the father only was born in the New Commonwealth, for illegitimate and other births where parentage was not known, and for cases where the relevant parent was of U.K. descent. Assuming for this purpose the same proportion as we have elicited nationally, the relevant percentage in Birmingham is adjusted to over 22 per cent; and this is certainly an underestimate, because, apart from other reasons, the deduction allowed for parents of U.K. descent is certainly too high as applied to Birmingham.

Now, we know from the statistics kept by the Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham that over the four years before 1969 the proportion of births in the city where one or both parents were from the New Commonwealth rose about one percentage point a year; but allowance has to be made for children still under compulsory school age in 1969 who arrived in the city in the five years 1965 to 1969. We have a pointer to the number of such arrivals in the fact that in the school years 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 the numbers of children of school age who arrived from overseas were respectively 2189 and 1815, an approximate addition of 1 per cent a year. The proportionate addition to the total under compulsory school age will presumably have been approximately the same. It would therefore be a reasonable conclusion that not less than 22 per cent of the children still under school age at the end of 1969, who will be aged 10+ to 15+ at the end of 1979, are of the population we are studying.

Now I come to those under 10+ at the end of 1979, that is, those who will be born during the 1970s. I am going to assume that the proportion of births continues to rise during the first half of the decade but falls again at the same rate during the second half. This would be consistent with, for instance, the view taken by Mr Rose, of the Race Relations Institute, that "we will see more Asian births in this country over the next probably six, seven, eight years, and less West Indian births but the overall number may go up because these Asians are reuniting their families."[17] It would then follow that in 1979 not less than 22 per cent of those under 10+ will be of the population

[16] Registrar-General.
[17] I.T. News, 10th March 1970.

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we are studying, though it must be remembered that this makes no allowance for any arrivals at all.

THE DEFECTIVE SCHOOL STATISTICS

Having thus established that not less than 22 per cent of those under 15+ in 1979 will be coloured, what of the rest of the generation — those between 15+ and 25+? They are now at school. What information have we? We know[18] that 9.5 per cent of the children in the maintained primary and secondary schools in Birmingham in January 1969 were children both of whose parents were born in the New Commonwealth who, or whose parents, came to this country after the end of 1958. This percentage, however, is far from giving us the proportion we are looking for. On the one hand, it covers children over 15+ at maintained secondary schools. On the other hand it does not cover schools other than maintained schools. However, as a working hypothesis I will assume that these factors offset one another. Much more serious is the omission of children only one of whose parents was born in the New Commonwealth. To deal with this I apply as a rough approximation the ration shown by the 1969 birth figures. This is probably an underestimate because the Ministry of Health's statistics show that the proportion of mixed births in Birmingham has been steadily and rapidly falling. However, the application of the ratio raises the proportion from 9.5 per cent to 13 per cent, which of course would not include children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, whose mother was not recorded as born in the New Commonwealth and the origin of whose father is unknown.

The most serious source of underestimate, however, is the '10-year rule' which automatically excludes all children who, or whose parents, were in the United Kingdom by 1st January 1959. It is good to know that the Department of Education and Science is considering remedying the omission in future counts.[19] Meanwhile we have to attempt to make some allowance. Fortunately we have one crumb of information. In 1958 the proportion of births to New Commonwealth parents in the city of Birmingham was already 6.8 per cent of the total. This percentage, therefore, of the children at school aged 11 in 1969 is not included in the school statistics and falls to be added to them. Those parents, and others already in the United Kingdom before 1959, will have been producing children, though not of course necessarily in the same proportion to the total, both in 1955-1957 (when there are not yet any figures at all) and after 1958 (when such children

[18] *Hansard*, written answer, 19th February 1970, coln. 168.
[19] *Op. cit.*, 17th March 1970, coln. 109; Cmnd. 4268, paragraph 7.

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are merged with the rest in the birth figures, but omitted from the school figures). In addition there must be some allowance for children still under 15+ in 1969 who immigrated before 1959. It would surely not be unreasonable to raise the $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to at least 18 per cent to cover all these factors. We arrive then at the conclusion that in 1979 not less than 18 per cent of those between 15+ and 25+ will be coloured — once again remembering that this makes no allowance for arrivals in the eleven years 1969 to 1979 who will be between 15+ and 25+ at the end of the latter year.

A COMPLETE GENERATION

Putting together these three sections, we get a complete generation at the end of 1979 of which over 20 per cent will be coloured. There is no reason to suppose that in this generation the balance of the sexes will be other than normal. It follows, even assuming that the fertility of this section of the population is no greater than that of the rest, and that this section marries only within itself, that at least one-fifth of the population of what is now the City of Birmingham will in course of time be coloured, assuming no net movement either inward or outward. To the extent that inter-marriage occurs, the proportion — on the definition adopted in the Registrar-General's estimate of the "first generation" — will be larger.

It is obvious that the assumption of no net movement inward or outward is artificial, though it is at least as probable that the true balance of inward and outward movement would increase the ultimate proportion, as that it would reduce it. However, the calculations which I have offered as applied to Birmingham — I chose Birmingham because of the uniquely long series of birth figures available there — have a two-fold significance. First, they emphasise the crucial importance of having proper statistics for children of school age, to match those which we are now at last obtaining for births. Second, and more important still, they show how wrong it is to dismiss the current birth figures as a passing phenomenon which offers no guide to the future consequences, in population terms, of immigration from the New Commonwealth. On the contrary, what is already known and what has already taken place enables us to make fairly reliable minimum estimates of the future make-up of the population: and that make-up will differ much less from the current ratio of births than has commonly been supposed.

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The Racial Homogeneity of the Andamanese: Part III

By MARIO CAPPIERI

OSTEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND ANTHROPOMETRY

There are various series of measurements on the skeletal remains of the Andamanese. They are quoted in works given in Table XVI, together with the number of adult skeletal remains which have been examined and measured.

TABLE XVI

Skeletal remains of Andamanese adults

Author	*Year*	*Skeletons*	*Skulls*	*Source*
Owen	1861-1863	1	—	Friendly tribes
Busk	1866	—	2	”
Davis	1867	1	some	”
Flower	1880-1885	29	34	”
De Quatrefages et Hamy	1882	—	2	”
Turner	1901	—	7	”
Duckworth	1902	—	1	”
Gupte	1909	—	6	”
Sullivan	1921	—	3	”
Von Bonin	1931	—	41	”
Cappieri	1953	25	96	Friendly tribes and Jarawa
Gupta, Basu and Gupta	1960	8	—	Onge

Von Eickstedt collected (1928) eight skulls, one mandible, one complete skeleton and a brain from Little Andaman, but no report on those materials has been published so far.

I have measured more than 20 skeletons and a total of 96 skulls. In fact, I have studied and measured the adult

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Andamanese remains existing in Great Britain and in other European countries. I had already measured those to be found in India during my residence there some years ago.[1]

Can these skulls represent the whole population? That is, in which proportion do my skulls (55 males and 41 females) stand against the total number of the population? Is such a number a statistical sample for such representation? These skulls, according to my research, belong to the period from the middle of the last century to 1930 (some skulls are still older) and they may statistically equate an average total population of approximately one or two thousands. To stress this meaning, it must be pointed out that the Andamanese possess a great racial and intertribal homogeneity.

I can, therefore, consider the estimate of the population made by Temple for the period around 1830 (5,000 aborigines) and that referring to 1858 (4,800 aborigines) in relation to the 1901 Census (2,092 aborigines), while I estimate that around 1930 the Andamanese population was little more than a thousand.

The Andamanese skulls present a particular difficulty in sexual diagnosis, inasmuch as the classical characters of discrimination have a minor value for these skulls. I found several uncertain cases, which I have determined tentatively by discriminatory functions. Of the total, I have assigned 55 (57.5 per cent) as males and 41 (42.5 per cent) as females. This proportion, though obviously not having any relation to the sex equilibrium which once existed in the Andamanese population, shows a striking similarity of values. In fact, the sex proportion at the enumeration of 1901 — in which the data can be considered sufficiently

[1] I would like to thank particularly the following colleagues who have helped me to trace the skeletal remains in the various universities, museums and medical schools: Professor R. A. Bergman, Kon. Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam; Mr H. J. Braunholtz, British Museum, London; Dr G. H. S. Bushnell, Cambridge University; Dr V. Davies, Anatomy Department, St Thomas's Hospital, London; Mr W. B. Fagg, British Museum, London; Dr F. C. Fraser, Natural History Museum, London; Professor M. Gusinde, Catholic University of America, Washington D.C.; Professor J. H. Hutton, Cambridge University; Professor J. Kirk, Anatomy Department, Middlesex Hospital, London; Professor Sir W. E. Le Gros Clark, Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford University; Professor L. R. Nougier, University of Toulouse; Professor E. S. Pearson, Department of Statistics, University College, London; Dr O. W. Samson, Horniman Museum, London; Professor P. Schebesta, Anthropos Institute, St Gabriel-Mödling bei Wien; Dr P. Silver, Anatomy Department, Middlesex Hospital, London; Miss M. L. Tildesley, Committee for International Standardisation in Anthropology, London; Dr J. C. Trevor, Duckworth Laboratory, Cambridge University; Professor E. Twiesselman, Musée Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels; Professor H. V. Vallois, Musée de l'Homme, Paris; Professor Sir S. Zuckermann, Department of Anatomy, Birmingham University.

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equated and responding to the actual amount—was 53.6 per cent for the males and 46.4 per cent for the females.

Another difficult problem is the determination of age or of age-groups of these skulls. We know the age at the time of death of a few Andamanese whose skulls are in our possession. They come from aborigines who were living in or near the so-called Homes which were shelter-places where Europeans and Indian officers gave a certain amount of help, assistance, and succour to aborigines who had the whim or the fancy to come there.

The classical discrimination on the basis of the state of obliteration of the sutures has a less proven value in the case of the Andamanese, or better to put it, is uncertain in its limits.

I have, however, assigned four skulls, all female, to around 15 years old; 22 skulls (13 males and 9 females) to around 20 years old; 29 skulls (11 males and 18 females) to around 25 years old; 11 skulls (10 males and one female) to around 30 years old; a male skull to about 35; and five skulls, all males, to about 40. The percentages for these 72 skulls (40 males and 32 females) are, respectively, 5.6; 30.6; 40.2; 15.3; 1.4; 6.9. I was very much uncertain for the other 24 skulls.

According to my examination, there are in this series no skulls of elderly individuals. This fact has reference to the duration of life in isolated and primitive racial groups, and from my studies on this population I drew the conclusion that the Andamanese have a comparatively short life. In my opinion, individuals of 40 years of age have to be considered already at the beginning of old age. The central age for the Andamanese skulls of this series may be assessed at 25 years (complete adult age), which gives the modal value of the series. Skulls of young people are more numerous than those of middle-aged individuals. When compared with the male skulls, most of the skulls of young females would appear to indicate a greater differential mortality.

The Andamanese skull is always small, very light, with thin and feeble smooth bones. Seen in *norma occipitalis* it presents a characteristic pentagonoid form.

In these skulls the difference of mass seems more accentuated in relation to the cranium and the face—the alveolar processes of the jaws and mandible strengthen the impression of feebleness and poor resistance of the face, and this impression is increased by the evident forward protrusion of the incisor teeth—alveoli—and by the comparative lightness of the mandible, which appears long and slender.

From the examination of the face, one has the impression of a well-balanced morpho-architecture with a good resistance against the stress of various forces.

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However, a slight want of equilibrium can be noticed in the evolutionary and homogeneous adaptation of the various bone portions, polarized, on the one hand, in the infantile complex of the orbits and of the supraorbital ridges which give the impression of a delicate structure, and, on the other hand, in the structure of the vigorous and prominent zygomata.

Nevertheless, on examination of the Andamanese skulls, one must admit the lack of any osteological characteristics showing a morphological dissension, although there is evidence of certain infantile aspects which are still found in adults. These morpho-infantile characteristics are, in my opinion, the small prominence of the glabella region, the flatness of the nasal bones, the feeble relief of the muscular temporal line insertion, the comparatively small volume and the conoid form of the mastoid processes, the small cavity of the external auditory canal, the form of the apertura piriformis, and perhaps the scarce relief of the inion region. It must anyway be noted that in all the skulls in question the muscular insertions are generally poorly accentuated.

The aspect, partially infantiloid, of the nasal bones and interorbital region below the glabella deserves special mention. In fact, the nasal root is comparatively wide and flat. It would not be suitable to study this aspect with the orbito-nasal index, as such an index, which gives the value of the horizontal profile, is peculiarly indicative of the Mongoloids. As is well known, the Andamanese belong to the Ocean Negroes and have no link with the Mongoloids.*

It is then more proper, in my opinion, to ascertain the value of the horizontal facial profile with the angle formed at the nasion by the convergence of two planes passing respectively through the two ektokonchia, right and left. Such an angle, for the Andamanese, is more or less 135°, which value is very similar to that shown by the Australians, a little more than that shown by the African Negroes (134°) and rather different from that of the Whites (130°). This angle, when measured on Mongoloids, is always greater than 140°.

Quite a number of Andamanese skulls present Wormian bones, generally at the lambdoidean region. I have found a percentage of 12.5, more in male skulls than in those of females. Also the metopic suture appears in adult skulls, mainly (9.7 per cent) in male skulls.

Because it was impossible to measure the cranial capacity directly I obtained the data (in cubic centimetres) by formula. I tried by mathematical means the formula likely to give the best

* Unless, of course, they, the Bushmen and others are partly of remote proto-Mongoloid admixture, as I believe is the case for the Bushmen.—EDITOR.

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result and I took into account, therefore, the few filling-up measurements already made, mainly Flower's.

Studying the teeth, I could nearly always ascertain an almost normal position of the superior alveolar process (ellipsoidal segment) resting on the inferior one (parabolic segment) with an equally normal parallel position of the set of teeth.

A great number of the teeth appeared to be healthy. I could, however, check a complete set of teeth in only a very few skulls. One could generally find a normal conformation, but sometimes, in the mandible, and more frequently in the female skulls, there appeared to be an irregular insertion of the incisors, which were turned slightly on their own axes. The teeth appeared to be rather large in relation to the comparative smallness of the skull, and the molars were particularly big.

One noted often a certain degree of stegodontia. The first molar had a normal volume, the second a sometimes equal one, but in certain instances it was smaller and comparatively little worn. It was by this tooth only that one could check the crown surface and see how the cusps were normally developed, whereas it was practically impossible to check these in the other molars or premolars on account of the advanced wear.

The teeth appeared to be always well placed in the alveoli, the neck was visible and clear, the crown healthy — except for some rare cases of necrosis. The occlusal surface of the molars and premolars appeared to be extremely consumed and the cusps were strongly blunted. In some adult crania the first and second molars were so worn that the crown surface — mainly of the first molar — reached the upper limit of the neck.

I examined particularly the glabella region and the portion of the backstanding sphenoid bones, and noticed a considerable thickness of the former, together with an unusual smallness of the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses.

I also noticed a reduction of the sizes of the pituitary-gland fossa, inasmuch as it showed values of the height and transversal diameter much lower than the normal ones (up to, respectively, one third and one fifth less). On general lines the surface of the "saddle" was reduced by about one third with regard to the normal values.

It may, therefore, be assumed that there occurs, too, a considerable reduction of the sizes of the hypophysis, so that one may advance the hypothesis of a hypofunction of this gland particularly linked with the small sizes of the sinuses. Such an endocrinal imbalance would, in my opinion, partly account for certain essential somatic characteristics of the Andamanese.

It is a known fact that the deficiency of the prehypophysian hormone entails regressive phenomena of growth, so that in such

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hypopituitarian subjects a short stature accompanied by small hands, feet and nose can be noted.

Such phenomena of hypopituitarian stature, both in an independent and convergent form, emphasise even more the infantile structure of these pygmies. Such a structure is particularly accentuated in certain morphological aspects of the face and head (rather large), in the slenderness of the body form and in the comparatively delicate bone structure.

These characteristics form however a particularly homogeneous whole, for which no feature could be detected, indicating a morphological lack of symmetry. One must, however, be very careful in considering these infantile characteristics, inasmuch as the body proportion of the Andamanese showed a normal leptosoma to which maybe the comparative head width was in contrast.

It is, therefore, not the persistency of infantile influence which would account for the small stature (neoteny of Kollmann), but rather, as I would admit, other forces converging towards the Andamanese type, amongst which, first of all, the influence of the habitat, which has swayed — although indirectly — the harmonic equilibrium in the ontogenetic evolution of the Andamanese, who were living in the jungle; that is, in a habitat deficient in calcium and sodium.

In respect to the sexual diagnosis, I observed that the female skull, though much smaller in an absolute sense, was often bigger than the male one, relatively to the stature. It had smaller reliefs, and showed a lower and narrower frontal bone and less prominent frontal and parietal bosses; the female frontal bone was in some cases more developed in a relative sense and also, in some instances, in an absolute sense, when compared with the male bone.

Although these differences are in reality very slight, they seem, in my opinion, to reveal on one hand a major accentuated paedemorphic architectonic structure in the females in comparison with the males, and on the other a condition which I would attempt to call " primitiveness " in the female sex, a feature which was evidenced by a slight lengthening of the basi-prosthion length.

In several Andamanese female skulls I observed on the frontal bone a slight hollowing in the region of the metopion, in a transverse direction and rather extended, which was undoubtedly caused by the habit of carrying from childhood weights and loads with liana-cords and a stick, which passed over the frontal part of the head.

I examined four Jarawa skulls in the series of the Andamanese skulls. It is most interesting to be able to give the corresponding

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data, as the Jarawa tribe is almost unknown and it has never been possible to obtain anthropometric data or photographs of individuals. The only remains are the four skulls in question belonging to adults killed during incursions into the territories of other tribes or raids against planters.

Because of its isolation, the Jarawa tribe has developed remarkable ethnological differences from both the so-called friendly tribes and the Onge. I was keen, therefore, thoroughly to compare these four Jarawa skulls with the others, not only morphologically, but also by analysing the eventual differences.

Two of these skulls were in the collection of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and the other two were in the Anatomy School of the University of Cambridge. Their acquisition is comparatively recent, as two of these Jarawa were killed in 1922, another in 1925 or 1926, and the last in 1933.

These four skulls show the most accentuated characters of adult males. In fact, the detailed examination of the teeth, which were extremely worn, as well of the sutures and other features, showed that they were individuals over 20 years of age.

I have assigned two of them to the same class of central middle age, a third one to a younger class, and the fourth one to a superior class than that of the middle.

They are rather heavy skulls, specially two of them, more voluminous than the average of the series and therefore almost all the measurements show values belonging to the second half of the cumulative frequency curve. Almost all of them show deep fractures or loss of some bone portion, probably caused by gun-shots which caused their owners' deaths.

I am quite positive that these skulls, because of their morpho-architecture of both cerebral skull and face, are on the same line as the other Andamanese skulls and that their essential characters are identical with the latter.

Also the study of Sergi's curve of the oblique transversal plane basion-nasion-asterion shows complete identity with the profile of curve of the whole series of Andamanese skulls.

Criterion of sigma and t-test confirm my thesis and we may, therefore, assume that this sample is very homogeneous and undoubtedly belongs to the Andamanese population.

As I have mentioned earlier, I had the chance to measure a number of long bones and other bones of the skeleton, and some whole standing skeletons. In these last I paid special attention to the bones of the pelvic girdle.

The pelvis was rather narrow and long. Its bones were small but complete without any signs of osteological degeneration or diminution, and they showed a complete process of ossification. Also the long bones were normal, in perfect condition, without

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any wound, mutilations and fractures. The collar-bones were comparatively small.

My examination of many portions of the skeleton, particularly of the long bones and the pelves, as well as the results of my mathematical elaborations of data, show clearly that the Andamanese are biometrically very near to the Oceanic Negroes, and particularly to the Australian aborigines. In this regard, some traits are specially important, as for instance:

(a) The scapula: the height-breadth index[2] shows rather high values (70.1). By convention this is assumed to be a sign of primitiveness. The Australian value is 69, the African Negro 68, and the White 65.

(b) The tibia has a cnemic index (mean) for males and females of 65 and 67, respectively. The White value is about 73.

(c) The intermembral index (which is particularly useful for such differentiation) shows that the Andamanese humerus is a bit shorter. This is also a characteristic of the Negro.

(d) The ratio 100 humerus/femur shows a strong dissimilarity from the White; the former has a value of 70, the latter one of about 73.

(e) The ratio 100 tibia/femur shows the values of 85 and 82 respectively for the Andamanese and the White.

(f) The ratio humerus/radius shows a value of more than 81 for the Andamanese and about 75 for the White.

In Part II of this paper I examined and discussed the problem of the racial homogeneity of the Andamanese from two aspects: as a population, and as a complex of tribes with their intra and inter-tribal variability. In addition, I demonstrated that there is no validity for the division of the Andamanese into two groups — Northern and Southern.

All my deductions and judgments have now been confirmed by the osteological examination and subsequent biometrical elaboration of data.

I have thus examined the respective results of data indicated by those anthropologists — such as myself, Flower and Von Bonin — who have studied and measured most of the osteological material.

My series is undoubtedly the largest — more than 20 whole skeletons, a large number of long bones, and nearly one hundred skulls — and I maintain, therefore, that I can take my work as the basis for comparison.

Generally, the three series of data agree in a satisfactory manner, although because of difference in technique and landmarks the comparison with Flower's values is not easy. I tried to interpret many notations of his according to Broca's school,

[2] Length progonion-metagonion and breadth rachion-lateroglenion.

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but I could keep only about fifty of his measurements to compare with mine.

Neither Flower nor Von Bonin have calculated the standard deviation (S.D.) values for their series, and I deem it unnecessary for me to do all these calculations on their individual figures. But I calculated the S.D.s for a number of Flower's measurements, and for all the female skull figures given by Von Bonin. The latter's data are very near to mine. In fact, I found that all his values fell within the range of my mean-value ± 1 S.D. Also his series of female skulls, when compared with my series by the t-test, shows only two significant differences among them. But his series amounts to only 16-17 skulls, while mine accounts for about 40, and this also affects the result of the comparison.

I indicate the results of this comparison in Table XVII.

Also with Flower's data I have made some comparison by the t-test for some essential measurements. The results I give in Table XVIII are rather satisfactory, as seven differences are " not significant " and one is " probably significant ".

During my osteological examination in India and Europe of the Andamanese material, I took a large number of measurements — 185 craniometric traits and 36 of other parts of the skeleton.

In Table XIX I give, together with mine, the osteological data collected by some anthropolgists, with means and S.D. values.

RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Many papers and some books deal with the so-called Negrito race, with reference to Asia and Oceania. According to them, the Andamanese, as well as the Semangs and Aetas, should be the living remnants of such a race.

In order that such a thesis should rest on a sound foundation, the three above-mentioned populations ought to show a remarkable somatic similarity, to be ascertained by measurements on the living and biometric elaborations on the skeletal remains.

This, in my opinion, is not ascertained, and besides, adequate elements to characterise a Negrito race, in a strict anthropological sense, are not clearly determinable.

It is true that in Asia and Oceania there are many small populations, more or less primitive, more or less isolated or peripheric, and more or less with short stature. But these elements are too labile and unstable to determine a convergency. They form part of the evolution or non-evolution frame of the isolated and peripheric racial groups.

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Each of these populations has had an evolution or periods of evolution different from the others and with different characteristics, and therefore the groups appear to us now at different levels with different values for the same characteristics.

Sometimes, some of the values of the three above-mentioned groups converge; but this fact is not sufficient to advance the thesis of their kindred affinity.

Some of the characters taken into consideration for outlining the supposed race are rather influenced by environmental factors than by genetics and are, therefore, uncertain indices of the evolutionary differential curve. These somatic characteristics depend therefore on the slow rate of evolution or are attributable to the isolation of their population.

Short stature is considered to be one of the elements which characterise the supposed Negrito race, and all Andamanese, Semangs and Aetas have a short stature. But stature is too much influenced by environment and alimentation.

Another element is the pepper-corn hair shown by the three above-mentioned groups; but it is a rather widespread character. Undoubtedly, the Andamanese, Semangs, and Aetas form three populations more or less isolated, which represent the peripheric branches of a very ancient race which inhabited Southern and Eastern Asia.

But of such a hypothetical very ancient race there are still many other remnants, also isolated and often peripheric, in Asia, in Oceania and particularly in Indonesia.

As an anthropologist and demogeneticist, I am, however, of the opinion that it is impossible, through the study of such populations, to get back to the characterisation of the primordial strain from which they originated and to name it.

Besides, their evolution has been so independent and developed on spatial and temporal planes, so different one from the other, that any research as to affinity between the various groups would mean only an abstract trial of pure biometrical elaboration.

Besides, the Semangs and Aetas have undergone a remarkable degree of admixture which, in different measure, has undoubtedly altered their original characteristics and this is in itself the greatest obstacle to presenting the archaic somatology of their groups.

Any research, therefore, with such an aim would have no results in an anthropological sense. In fact, the effects of mixed breeding, accumulating during the course of time, obstruct the prime prospect.

In the second place, the comparison material is very scarce, both in examination of the living and skeletal remains.

In the third place, there are strong uncertainties about the measurements of many of the remains.

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The hypothetical racial relationships are also doubtful, in my opinion, on account of the geographical and environmental elements. In fact, very great distances separate the various groups of the supposed race, particularly the three groups in question.

Furthermore, general differences of habitat and diversity of ecology are attributable to geographical remoteness and may explain, even partially, the differentiation of characteristics and the retarded development or the evolutionary stagnation, both racial and individual, of each of such groups.

Evidently, for a final judgment, a serious and thorough examination would be necessary, made simultaneously, of individuals belonging to the three populations in question.

The photographs of the living show considerable discrepancies and the results given in the literature of the biometric measurements on the living, as well as the measurements of the skeletal remains and their biometrical elaboration, favour my negative thesis as to a hypothetic racial unity.

But these considerations are only intended as doubts of a general nature, which I raise to emphasise my prime thesis, which is to place the Andamanese in a single and unique racial strain, which, on account of its homogeneity of group and characteristics, cannot anthropologically be brought into near relationship with any other group of a similar stage of development.

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TABLE XVII

Significance of differences between means of the female skulls for some essential characters calculated by Cappieri and those calculated by Von Bonin.

	Means					
Characters	*Cappieri*	*Von Bonin*	*Diff*[1]	n^2	t^3	P^4
Max. length of cranium (g-op)	161.4	159.2	2.2	15	2.785	0.01
Max. breadth of cranium (eu-eu)	132.1	132.6	0.5	16	0.368	0.72
Height of nose (n-ns)	42.5	43.1	0.6	16	1.376	0.19
Max. breadth of apertura pirif.	22.7	22.8	0.1	16	0.290	0.78
Cranial indices	81.6	82.8	1.2	16	1.838	0.09
Nasal indices	52.5	52.8	0.3	16	0.422	0.68
Basialveolar length (ba-pr)	91.6	87.7	3.9	15	4.021	0.01
bizygomatic breadth (zy-zy)	118.0	116.5	1.5	15	1.262	0.23
Upper facial height (n-pr)	59.2	58.2	1.0	15	1.222	0.24
Basibregmatic height (ba-b)	124.4	124.4	0.0	15	—	1.00

[1] Difference between means.
[2] Degrees of freedom.
[3] Student's test values.
[4] Probability level.

TABLE XVIII

Significance of differences between means of the male skulls for some essential characters calculated by Cappieri and those calculated by Flower.

	Means					
Characters	*Cappieri*	*Von Bonin*	*Diff.*	*n*	*t*	*P*
Max. length of cranium (g-op)	135.6	135.8	0.2	11	0.232	0.82
Max. breadth of cranium (eu-eu)	123.3	125.7	2.4	11	1.431	0.18
Height of nose (n-ns)[1]	45.6	46.1	0.5	11	0.608	0.56
Max. breadth of aprt. pirif.	23.8	23.4	0.4	11	0.780	0.45
Basibregmatic height (ba-b)	128.9	129.5	0.6	11	0.603	0.56
Biasterionic diameter (ast-ast)	100.0	102.6	2.6	11	2.537	0.03
Basinasal length (ba-n)	93.3	94.6	1.3	11	1.288	0.23
Basialveolar length (ba-pr)	93.2	94.6	1.4	11	1.155	0.27

[1]Flower's supposed *akanthion* (*ak*) is practically equivalent to the modern *nasopinale* (*ns*).

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TABLE XIX

Osteological measurements of the Andamanese. First line male measurement, second line female measurement in each case.

SKULL

Rectilinear measurements

No.	Martin's Landmarks	Pearson's symbols (Biometrika)		Cappieri No.[1]	Cappieri A[2]	Cappieri S.D.[3]	Von Bonin No.	Von Bonin A.	Von Bonin S.D.	Flower No.	Flower A.	Flower S.D.	Sullivan A[4]	Turner A[5]	Gupta A[6]	Gupta, Basu Gupta A[7]
1	g-op	L	Max. cranium l.	54	167.2	4.93	33	166.6	—	—	—	—	164.0	163.3	165.0	162.5
				40	161.4	5.24	16	159.8	3.26	—	—	—	161.0	162.5	—	160.5
1b	on-op	F	Cranium l.	—	—	—	22	166.9	—	21	167.4	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	159.4	3.24	18	160.8	—	—	—	—	—
1d	n-op	—	Cranium l.	36	167.0	4.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				30	160.7	5.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2a	n-i	—	Cranium l.	38	156.9	5.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				30	149.0	6.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	ba-n	LB	Basinasal l.	54	93.3	3.63	33	92.6	—	21	94.6	3.49	94.5	89.0	91.8	86.5
				40	91.0	3.81	17	89.4	3.10	18	90.3	—	92.0	91.0	—	85.1
7	ba-o	FL[8]	Foraminal l.	55	32.7	2.33	33	32.6	—	21	33.6	—	31.0	30.7	32.8	—
				41	32.0	2.24	16	31.9	1.50	18	31.7	—	29.0	31.5	—	—
8	eu-eu	B	Max. cranium br.	55	135.6	4.35	34	136.4	—	21	135.8	3.00	136.0	135.0	135.8	132.5
				40	132.1	4.02	17	132.9	5.68	19	133.2	—	128.0	131.0	—	132.5
9	ft-ft	B'	Min. frontal br.	55	92.2	4.34	29	92.3	—	17	92.0	—	90.0	93.7	91.8	—
				41	90.1	4.07	17	90.1	4.21	17	89.5	—	84.0	88.8	—	—
10	co-co	B''	Max. frontal br.	39	110.7	5.50	—	—	—	19	110.9	—	—	—	—	—
				32	106.8	5.13	—	—	—	17	107.7	—	—	—	—	—
11(1)	po-po	—	Biporial diam.	38	97.2	4.54	—	—	—	19	113.7	—	—	—	—	—
				31	94.0	4.84	—	—	—	17	108.9	—	—	—	—	—
12	ast-ast	biast. B	Biasterionic diam.	48	100.0	4.87	—	—	—	17	102.6	3.55	—	98.3	97.0	—
				32	97.4	4.05	—	—	—	17	96.0	—	—	95.5	—	—
13	ms-ms	—	Bimastoid l.	39	112.8	4.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				32	110.5	4.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	FB[9]	Foraminal br.	46	27.6	1.71	22	27.2	—	21	27.8	—	29.0	—	—	—
				34	27.7	1.66	13	27.7	1.46	18	27.0	—	24.0	—	—	—
17	ba-b	H'	Basibregmatic ht.	54	128.9	5.14	34	129.9	—	21	129.0	3.45	136.5	125.0	128.3	128.0
				40	124.4	4.50	16	124.6	4.66	18	124.9	—	126.0	121.8	—	122.9
18	ba-v	—	Basiapex ht.	—	—	—	18	131.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	5	126.0	2.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	po-b	OH'	Auriculo bregmatic ht.	29	110.6	4.49	20	113.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				18	106.3	3.15	10	107.6	2.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	po-v	H[10]	Auricular ht.	38	111.6	4.68	20	113.3	—	—	—	—	114.0	—	—	108.3
				29	107.8	3.40	10	106.6	2.68	—	—	—	106.0	—	—	104.1
29	n-b	S'_1	Frontal chord	44	106.5	4.66	19	105.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				32	103.0	4.24	12	102.2	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	b-l	S'_2	Parietal chord	42	108.5	5.29	19	107.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				33	102.8	6.00	12	100.7	4.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	l-o	S'_3	Occipital chord	41	90.9	3.50	19	91.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				30	90.1	4.58	12	89.8	3.76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	ba-pr	GL	Basialveolar l.	52	93.2	5.08	31	90.5	—	19	94.6	4.21	94.0	88.0	90.6	83.5
				38	91.6	4.50	16	88.0	3.87	17	92.4	—	94.0	91.5	—	85.8
42	ba-gn	—	Basignathion l.	23	102.4	5.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				[illegible]	[illegible]	2.30										

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44a	—	—	Max. biorbital l.	40	93.9	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				31	92.4	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	zy-zy	J	Bizygomatic br.	54	123.3	4.57	32	123.3	—	19	125.7	5.03	122.5	120.3	124.4	122.0
				40	118.0	4.34	16	116.9	4.68	17	117.7	—	113.0	118.8	—	117.0
46	zm-zm	GB	Midfacial br.	44	93.0	4.30	20	95.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				33	92.1	4.27	13	90.4	4.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	n-gn	GH	Total facial ht.	28	102.3	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98.0	—	—
				17	95.5	5.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.0	—	—
48	n-pr	G'H	Upper facial ht.	54	62.7	4.69	31	61.7	—	—	—	—	64.5	57.7	—	60.8
				39	59.2	4.15	16	58.6	2.55	—	—	—	59.0	56.0	—	58.3
49a	d-d	DC	Interorbital br.	42	23.8	2.20	18	22.6	—	19	23.9	—	—	—	—	—
				31	22.8	1.99	12	21.2	1.78	17	23.0	—	—	—	—	—
51	mf-ek	O_1	Orbital br.	—	—	—	22	40.1	—	—	—	—	—	37.5	—	—
				—	—	—	13	39.7	1.07	—	—	—	—	37.5	—	—
51a	d-ek	O'_1	Orbital br.	55	37.1	2.35	22	37.1	—	21	36.5	—	—	35.6	38.0	—
				38	36.5	1.87	11	37.1	1.22	18	35.1	—	—	36.5	—	—
51b	la-ek	lac O_1	Orbital br.	—	—	—	14	36.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	10	36.4	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	—	O_2	Orbital ht.	55	32.8	1.45	22	33.3	—	21	33.0	—	32.0	32.0	32.8	—
				38	32.2	1.44	13	32.5	1.30	18	32.1	—	32.5	30.5	—	—
54	—	NB	Max. br. of apertura piriformis	55	23.8	1.93	34	23.8	—	21	23.4	—	23.0	22.0	23.0	22.8
				40	22.7	1.31	17	22.8	1.45	18	22.4	—	22.0	24.0	—	23.1
55	n-ns	NH'	Nasal ht.	50	45.6	3.09	31	46.2	—	21	46.1	—	48.0	43.0	47.8	46.0
				40	42.5	3.71	17	43.4	1.75	18	43.3	—	43.0	42.0	—	43.6
57	—	SO	Simotic chord	—	—	—	18	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	13	9.6	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	ekm-ekm	MB	Maxillo alveolar br.	45	60.3	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				35	58.7	2.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	ol-sta	G'_1	Palatal l.	44	44.1	3.21	19	43.3	—	—	—	—	43.0	—	—	—
				32	42.8	2.73	11	41.6	1.64	—	—	—	40.0	—	—	—
62a	ol-—	G_1[11]	Palatal l.	—	—	—	20	46.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	12	45.2	3.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	enm-enm	G_2	Palatal br.	45	36.9	2.10	18	37.6	—	—	—	—	37.5	—	—	—
				31	35.6	2.50	10	36.0	1.90	—	—	—	34.0	—	—	—
64	—	EH	Palatal ht.	—	—	—	13	11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	8	8.8	1.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	go-go	gogo	Bigonial br.	30	92.7	6.79	—	—	—	7	93.6	—	94.0	86.3	98.0	—
				21	86.1	4.95	—	—	—	10	85.0	—	87.0	80.0	—	—
69	gn-id	h_1	Symphyseal ht.	30	26.1	3.67	—	—	—	7	25.8	—	29.0	23.6	28.0	—
				15	25.5	3.16	—	—	—	10	24.9	—	30.0	23.8	—	—
—	pr-—	PH[12]	Premaxillar ht.	—	—	—	18	16.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	12	15.3	2.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	n-—	NH[13]	Nasal ht.	—	—	—	19	47.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	13	44.0	1.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Number examined.
[2] Means.
[3] Standard deviation.
[4] Two males and one female.
[5] Three males and four females.
[6] Six males.
[7] Two male and four female Onge.
[8] Formerly fml.
[9] Formerly fmb.
[10] Or OH or aur. ht.
[11] From ol to the point of the spina nasalis posterior.
[12] From pr to the point of the spina nasalis anterior, called akanthion (ak) by Torok, and spinalpunkt by Von Luschan.
[13] From n to the lowest point on the inferior margin of the apertura piriformis each side of the spine, called nariale (na) by Trevor.

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TABLE XIX—*continued*

Curvilinear measurements

				Cappieri			*Von Bonin*		*Flower*		*Sullivan*	*Turner*	*Gupta*	*Gupta, Basu Gupta*
				N	*A*	*S.D.*	*N*	*A*	*N*	*A*	*A*	*A*	*A*	*A*
	23	Gl. U	Maximum horizontal perimeter (on g-op)	—	—	—	24	483.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	9	465.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23a	U	Horizontal perimeter (on on-op)	48	478.8	13.95	16	481.0	20	481.0	471.5	474.3	479.2	476.0
				35	463.8	12.81	9	462.9	17	462.0	455.0	468.8	—	464.0
	24	T[14]	Transverse arc (on po-b-po)	27	301.7	9.26	23	299.1	—	—	307.5	297.3	304.3	—
				14	290.6	5.50	9	291.8	—	—	291.0	286.0	—	—
	24b	Q'	Transverse arc (on po-v-po)	—	—	—	23	300.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	S	Total sagittal arc (n-o)	55	349.6	11.63	27	349.0	—	—	357.5	346.0	348.5	—
				37	335.3	7.94	12	332.7	—	—	339.0	336.0	—	—
	26	S_1	Frontal arc (n-b)	53	121.0	5.89	25	119.8	20	120.7	—	117.0	120.7	—
				36	116.9	5.33	12	116.0	19	115.0	—	115.2	—	—
	27	S_2	Parietal arc (b-l)	52	122.2	7.75	24	122.0	20	122.6	—	117.3	122.1	—
				37	115.9	8.01	12	114.7	19	116.5	—	117.8	—	—
	28	S_3	Occipital arc (l-o)	51	106.7	5.29	24	106.0	20	103.9	—	111.7	105.7	—
				37	104.6	6.64	12	103.7	19	102.0	—	104.0	—	—
	44(1)	—	Maximum biorbital arc	40	103.8	4.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				31	101.0	3.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	Minimum frontal transverse arc (ft-ft)	40	104.0	6.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				31	102.5	6.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	SS	Simotic subtense	—	—	—	18	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	13	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Indices

I 1	100(8/1)	100(B/L)	Cranial i.	54	81.1	2.65	33	81.9	—	—	82.9	82.7	82.4	81.6
				40	81.6	2.46	17	82.7	—	—	79.5	80.6	—	82.6
I 2	100(17/1)	100(H'/L)	Height i.	53	77.1	3.04	33	78.0	—	—	83.2	76.5	78.2	—
				39	77.1	2.52	16	77.8	—	—	78.3	75.0	—	—
I 3	100(17/8)	100(H'/B)	Height i.	53	95.2	3.97	—	—	—	—	—	92.6	—	—
				40	94.6	3.67	—	—	—	—	—	93.0	—	—
I 25	100(31/28)	100(S'_3/S_3)	Occip. flatness i.	40	113.6	2.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				32	113.7	1.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I 33	100(16/7)	100(FB/FL)	Foraminal i.	46	83.9	4.88	20	82.3	—	—	93.5	—	—	—
				34	86.6	4.92	13	86.0	—	—	82.8	—	—	—
I 38	100(47/45)	100(GH/J)	Total facial i.	28	83.1	4.76	—	—	—	—	—	81.5	82.4	—
				17	81.6	4.73	—	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
I 39	100(48/45)	100(G'H/J)	Upper facial i.	53	50.7	3.47	—	—	—	—	52.6	48.0	—	49.6
				39	49.9	3.20	—	—	—	—	52.2	47.1	—	50.2
I 39(1)	100(48/46)	100(G'H/GB)	Upper midfacial i.	—	—	—	20	66.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	10	65.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
I 42	100(52/51)	100(O_2/O_1)	Orbital i.	—	—	—	20	83.1	—	—	85.6	—	—	—
				—	—	—	13	82.4	—	—	86.7	—	—	—
I 42a	100(52/51b)	100(O_2/lacO_1)	Orbital i.	—	—	—	15	92.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

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I 42b	100(52/51a)	$100(O_2/O_1)$	Orbital i.	55	88.8	6.47	18	90.2	21	90.4	—	89.9	86.6	—
				38	88.4	5.05	12	88.0	18	91.4	—	83.6	—	—
I 47	100(44(1)/44a)	—	Orbitonasal i.	40	110.4	3.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				31	109.3	1.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I 48	100(54/55)	100(NB/NH')	Nasal i.	48	51.1	3.47	30	51.5	21	50.8	48.3	51.2	50.0	48.9
				38	52.5	3.97	17	52.9	18	51.5	51.2	57.1	—	54.5
I 58	100(63/62)	$100(G_2/G'_1)$	Palatal i.	38	85.3	7.36	18	80.8	—	—	87.2	—	—	—
				30	82.9	4.67	10	85.0	—	—	85.0	—	—	—
I 58a	100(63/62a)	$100(G_2/G_1)$	Palatal i.	—	—	—	16	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	10	79.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
I 59	100(64/63)	100(EH/G_2)	Palatal ht. i.	—	—	—	13	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	8	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
I 60	100(40/5)	100(GL/LB)	Gnathic i.	52	100.1	3.87	—	—	19	100.0	99.6	98.9	98.6	—
				37	101.3	3.70	—	—	17	102.3	102.2	100.5	—	—
—	100(8/17)	100(B/H')	Height i.	—	—	—	34	105.0	—	—	100.4	—	—	—
—	100(8/18)	100(B/—)	Height i.	—	—	—	16	106.3	—	—	98.4	—	—	—
				—	—	—	18	104.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100(54/—)	100(NB/NH)	Nasal i.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	19	50.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100(—/57)	100(SS/SC)	Simotic i.	—	—	—	13	52.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	18	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Oc. I	Tildesley's occip. i.	—	—	—	10	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
				41	62.6	2.78	18	62.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
				29	65.3	3.00	12	65.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Facial angles

M. 72	*Pros. P/*	*Facial profile angle*		*N*	*Cappieri A*	*S.D.*	*N*	*Von Bonin A*	*Gupta, Basu, Gupta A*
M. 72(5)	N/	In the fundamental or upper facial triangle nasion-prosthion-basion with	Nasal angle	—	—	—	20	81.8	80.0
				—	—	—	8	84.3	76.3
	A/		Alveolar angle	37	71.4	3.66	31	68.6	—
				37	72.1	3.24	15	69.9	—
	B/		Basion angle	37	69.3	3.90	31	72.3	66.5
				37	70.4	3.32	15	71.5	71.5
M. 74	Alv. P/	Alveolar angle		37	39.3	2.89	31	39.1	—
				38	37.6	2.20	16	38.4	—
—	—	In the triangle basion-nasion-bregma	Angle at basion	—	—	—	13	85.6	—
				—	—	—	10	82.2	66.6
				39	54.6	2.36	—	—	—
				32	54.6	2.18	—	—	—
			Angle at nasion	39	79.5	2.78	—	—	—
				32	79.8	2.82	—	—	—
			Angle at bregma	39	46.0	2.02	—	—	—
				32	46.1	1.73	—	—	—

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TABLE XIX—*continued*

	Cappieri			Flower		Sullivan	Turner	Gupta	Gupta, Basu, Gupta
	N	A	S.D.	N	A	A	A	A	A
Martin 38—C—Capacity in ccs.	53	1266	82.55	13	1281	1280	1202	1214	1225
	39	1163	83.36	13	1148	1170	1128	—	1143

Clavicle and limb bones

	Cappieri			Flower			Gupta, Basu, Gupta
	N	A	S.D.	N	A	S.D.	A
Clavicle l.	30	119.0	7.05	24	118.2	7.92	117.3
	36	108.0	5.50	28	107.5	6.92	106.8
Humerus l.	27	275.2	11.00	25	276.5	13.89	255.5
	32	262.0	11.25	29	263.1	13.95	254.8
Radius l.	24	224.5	14.15	20	225.2	15.14	225.2
	32	209.0	10.07	29	210.1	9.91	207.5
Femur l.	35	392.8	18.70	25	393.4	29.52	385.5
	40	379.5	18.00	30	380.4	16.15	376.7
Tibia l.	28	331.8	16.55	26	332.1	17.09	354.5
	32	322.0	16.20	30	321.0	15.13	323.6

Indices

	Cappieri A	Flower A	Gupta, Basu, Gupta A
Scapular i. 100(height/breadth)	69.3	70.0	—
	67.9	68.2	—
Intermembral i. 100(humerus + radius/femur + tibia)	69.0	69.0	66.1
	67.2	67.5	64.2
Clavicle-femural i. 100(clavicle/femur)	—	30.0	—
	—	28.3	—
Humerus-radial i. 100 (radius/humerus)	81.6	81.5	82.7
	79.8	79.7	82.9
Femur-humeral i. 100(humerus/femur)	70.1	70.3	—
	69.0	69.2	—
Femur-tibial i. 100(tibia/femur)	84.5	84.4	—
	84.8	84.4	—
Cnemic i.	65.1	64.7	60.3
	67.9	67.5	66.5

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		Cappieri			Flower		Basu, Gupta
	N	A	S.D.	N	A	S.D.	A
Bi-iliocristale br. (ic-ic) or biexokrista br.	16	213.5	10.12	13	212.1	9.25	222.0
	17	205.1	9.00	14	203.8	10.77	212.0
Maximum ht. (epikrista-ischion)	16	176.0	6.12	13	175.5	7.79	164.5
	17	164.0	7.00	14	165.4	5.90	164.0
Diam. between the two acetabula from poster. margin	16	140.1	9.98	13	141.9	10.79	—
	17	149.0	3.10	14	150.2	4.18	—
Diam. between obturator foramina from internal borders of the two foraminae	16	33.2	3.75	13	34.0	3.89	—
	17	39.1	4.90	14	40.8	4.07	—
Ilium max. br. (bi-macrospina)	16	182.1	8.55	13	183.9	8.90	—
	17	176.0	8.65	14	175.4	9.66	—
Ilium min. br. (bi-metauricula)	16	57.2	5.14	13	56.8	5.52	—
	17	66.1	3.95	14	64.6	4.42	—
Ilium max. ht. (epikrista-kotylion)	16	104.9	4.90	13	105.1	5.52	—
	17	101.0	5.05	14	100.9	5.65	—
Ilium transverse diam. (macrospina-kryptospina)	16	125.9	6.60	13	126.3	7.29	—
	17	123.0	5.90	14	122.6	5.60	—
Ischium max. br. (bi-ektoischia)	16	112.2	16.05	10	111.8	15.28	—
	17	133.3	8.15	13	130.9	7.18	—
Ischium min. br. (bi-oxyspina)	16	63.0	6.05	10	63.6	6.98	—
	17	88.0	5.86	13	87.1	6.36	—
Sacrum max. br. at 1st vertebra	16	92.1	4.55	13	91.3	5.49	—
	17	94.9	4.02	14	95.2	3.53	—
Sacrum max. br. at 3rd vertebra	16	70.0	4.05	13	69.0	3.44	—
	17	73.0	2.95	14	74.1	2.14	—
Sacrum max. ht. (promontorium-apex)	16	96.8	7.68	13	97.1	8.39	—
	17	91.0	8.88	14	89.7	8.99	—
Acetabulum ht. (prokotylion-metakotylion)	16	45.8	3.00	13	46.4	2.23	—
	17	42.8	3.14	14	43.2	2.33	—
Acetabulum br. (dorso kotylion-venterkotylion)	16	43.9	2.03	13	44.8	1.83	42.7
	17	41.0	2.00	14	40.8	1.79	43.0
Obturator foramina ht. (proobturatum-metaobturatum)	16	43.2	2.60	13	43.4	3.11	—
	17	40.9	2.15	14	41.3	3.08	—
Obturator br. (dorso obturatum-venterobturatum)	16	26.8	3.65	13	27.0	4.01	—
	17	26.9	3.07	14	28.8	2.39	—
Pelvic transv. diam. between ilium-pectineal lines	16	94.2	5.89	13	93.4	6.23	—
	17	103.5	4.00	14	103.0	3.66	—
Anterior conjugate sacrum-pubis (promontorium-propubes)	16	93.1	4.12	13	92.2	4.45	—
	17	100.0	8.01	14	99.3	7.42	—
Distance acetabulum-pubis (kotylion-propubes)	16	93.5	5.55	13	93.9	5.82	—
	17	95.1	4.05	14	94.7	3.16	—
Angle							
Subpubic angle	—	—	—	13	64.6	—	—
	—	—	—	14	85.3	—	—

Indices

	Cappieri A	Flower A
Broca's pelvic i.	98.8	98.8
	96.6	96.4
Pelvic i.	82.4	—
	80.0	—
Sacral i.	59.1	—
	72.6	—

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What the Journals Say

Biographical Sketch of Trofim Denisovich Lysenko

[From the McGraw-Hill *Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union.*]

Lysenko, Trofim Denisovich (1898-), biologist and agriculturist. Fellow, Ac. of S., Ukrainian SSR (1934), All-Union Ac. of Agricultural S. (1935); fellow and member of the executive board, Ac. of S., USSR (1939). Hero of Socialist Labor (1945). Since 1937, member of Supreme Soviet and vice-chairman of the Council of the Union. Graduate of the Poltava School of Horticulture (1917) and the Institute of Agriculture (1925) in Kiev. Associated with the Kirovabad Experimental Selective Center (1925-29); head of the All-Union Institute of Genetics in Novorossiysk and of the Institute of Genetics, Ac. of S. (1940), President of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (1938). A disciple of V.I. Michurin, Lysenko became known for his vernalization process of seeds of spring wheat which, he claimed, endowed it with characteristics of winter wheat. Lysenko's doctrine that characteristics acquired through environmental influences are inherited has become a highly controversial subject. He opposed and rejected that the theories of heredity accepted by most geneticists ("Weismanism-Mendelism-Morganism"). Being in line with the Marxian ideology, he won the support of the party. The teaching biology in the USSR was adjusted to Lysenko's theories. The peak of Lysenko's power was reached in 1948, when a great conclave was summoned at the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences on July 31 to "consider the situation in the biological sciences." Stalin gave his personal support to Lysenko and, at that time, any scientist who was opposed to Lysenko's doctrine became subject to reprisals. His most renowned opponent, Nikolay I. Vavilov, the leading geneticist in the Soviet Union, died in a Siberian concentration camp during World War II. Presently, Lysenko has moved to the background and other theories are officially accepted. Author of *Heredity and Its Variability* (1934; English, 1946); *The Science of Biology Today* (English, 1949); *Problems of Genetics, Selection, and Seed Processing* (6th. ed., 1952); *Stage Development of Plants* (1952). Stalin prizes (1941, 1943, 1949), six Orders of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and others. (See also Genetics.)

Congressional Record—Extension of Remarks, March 20th, 1969, E2225.

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Race, Intelligence and Inferiority

As Joseph Alsop has observed, " the unspeakable has been spoken." The study of Arthur Jensen, professor of educational psychology at Berkeley, published in the Harvard Educational Review, is massive, apparently authoritative. Alsop put it thus gloomily: " It seems unlikely " that " Dr Jensen's data " can be successfully challenged." Those data are to the effect that the average Negro is less " intelligent than the average White "; bluntly put.

If I may say so, liberal ideologues have really made a mess of this situation. As recently as in 1964, for instance, Melvin Tumin, a Princeton sociologist, presided over a report, distributed by the Anti-Defamation League under the title " Race and Intelligence: A Scientific Evaluation," in which he absolutely certified that all differences in achievement among students were the result of environment, unrelated to genetic factors.

The heart of [Professor Ernest] van den Haag's analysis [of the Tumin report, in *National Review*] so critically useful at the present moment, should be committed to memory before the ideologists of racism take the Jensen findings and mount a campaign of I-told-you-soism with truly ugly implications. Van den Haag asked himself: " Q. Suppose the average native intelligence of Negroes is inferior to that of Whites. Would that mean that Negroes are inferior to Whites?"

" A. One may regard others as inferior to oneself, or to one's group on the basis of any criterion, such as mating, eating, drinking or language habits, religious practices, or competence in sports, business, politics, art or finally, by preferring one's own type, quality or degree of intelligence, skin or hair color and so forth."

The Evening Star, Washington D.C., March 21st, 1969.

Dissent is Registered to Report on Negro Intelligence Levels

The unspeakable has been spoken.

Arthur R. Jensen has frontally attacked the general belief that the ghetto environment is the sole cause of the poor performance of the children in the ghetto schools. Nor has he stopped there.

He has gone on to say, with a vast mass of figures, seeming to prove his claim, that on average, the I.Q.s of Black Americans are about 15 points lower than the I.Q.s of White Americans. In part, this is merely an assertion that on average, unsuccessful Americans are less intelligent than successful Americans.

In other words, children of White families of low social-economic status have substantially lower average I.Q.s than children of White

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families of high stature, as is also true of Black children of differing backgrounds. Yet Dr Jensen insists that even after making allowance for this poor-rich differential there is also clearly detectable racial difference.

For example, he prints comparative figures obtained by Prof. Rick Heber of the University of Wisconsin on percentages of children with I.Q.s below 75 (or near to mental retardation) in White and Black families at five levels of social-economic status. At the highest status level, there was already a difference, though a trifling difference, between the Whites and the Blacks.

But at level two, the low-I.Q. children were only 0·8 per cent of the White sample, against 14·5 per cent of the Black sample. And this divergence was found all down the line, so that in the lowest level group, there were 7·8 per cent of low-I.Q. children among the Whites against 42·9 per cent of low-I.Q. Black children.

This makes grim reading, unless someone can disprove Dr Jensen, Dr Herber, and all the other factual data Dr Jensen quotes. It must above all be noted, of course, that Dr Jensen is dealing in percentages.

Hence his figures also mean that there are great numbers of very able, indeed brilliant Black Americans, far above the White average and fully as intelligent as the very ablest Whites. Otherwise this gap between Black and White average I.Q.s would be much greater.

Yet there is no use being mealy-mouthed about it. Dr Jensen is really saying that in addition to the handicaps wickedly imposed by prejudice and discrimination, the average Black American begins the race of life with a detectable genetic handicap. And for the unduly large group of Black Americans with I.Q.s below 75, this handicap is grave enough to constitute a really massive problem in a high-technical society.

If Dr Jensen's data cannot be successfully challenged (which seems unlikely), what then is one to say about his thesis? The first thing to say is that Dr Jensen has failed to stress the crucial genetic role of both culture and history. This means, quite simply, that any human breeding population's culture and history can greatly influence the group's heredity, by biasing the selective process in one direction or the other.

The Washington Post, March 12th, 1969.

Britain Loses More Than She Gains by Migration

In the four years to June last year, Britain lost more people through emigration than she gained through immigration. The peak loss in population since 1965 was 63,000 in 1967 compared with 19,000 in 1968. There was a total of 312,000 emigrants compared with 293,000 immigrants.

The figures are included for the first time in the Registrar General's quarterly return, published today. They are based on the

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International Passenger Survey, which is a sample of overseas passengers entering and leaving Britain, and has been in operation since 1964.

The survey includes movement to and from Eire. The exclusion of Eire traffic produces an estimate of 222,000 immigrants compared with 278,000 emigrants in the 1968 calendar year. The " outflow " of 56,000 is the lowest since the survey began.

The emigration figures are:

Calendar year	*Emigrants in thousands*
1964	60
1965	78
1966	83
1967	84
1968	56

The figures, published as Appendix J in the returns, are analysed in some detail.

The 1968 drop in " outflow " mainly reflects a decrease in the number of Britons emigrating to Canada and New Zealand. In 1967 approximately 56,000 people emigrated to Canada and 13,000 to New Zealand, against 34,000 and 6000 respectively in 1968. But a drop in emigration to Australia at the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968 was only temporary. Australia received roughly the same number of British citizens, approximately 76,000, in 1967 and 1968.

The survey shows that Britain received 87,000 immigrants from the mainly coloured Commonwealth countries in the year to June 1968. Seventeen thousand returned home. In 1967 there were 66,000 immigrants from these countries and 21,000 returned.

From the Old Commonwealth nations of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand Britain received 15,000 immigrants in 1968 and 25,000 returned. In 1967 the figures were—17,000 immigrants and 12,000 returning.

In the period to June 1968, 62,000 aliens entered the country as immigrants and 38,000 left.

There were 78,000 British (United Kingdom) immigrants and 206,000 who left. Special figures prepared for Eire show 51,000 immigrants to Britain and 26,000 returning.

The overall reduction in the " outflow " was mainly due to a decrease from 110,000 emigrants in 1967 against 93,000 in 1968 in the " manual and clerical occupation groups."

The number of emigrants in " the professional and managerial groups " remained roughly the same at 55,500 in both 1967 and 1968. The " outflow " of " professionals and managers " dropped from 17,000 in 1967 to 15,000 last year.

The Daily Telegraph, London, 24th September 1969

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Scots Parents Top of the Form

Do Scots make better parents than the English? Some evidence that this is so has come from the study of the 17,000 children born in England, Scotland and Wales in one week in 1958, the British Association was told in Exeter . . . . The Welsh come somewhere in between, better than the English but not as good as the Scots.

Mrs Mia Kellmer Pringle, co-director of the survey, reported its latest findings made from a detailed study of the children when they were seven years old.

Scottish children were the best behaved and best adjusted with the Welsh second and the English in bottom place. The Scots went less reluctantly to school and were happier there.

They were less disobedient, less destructive and less prone to fighting and temper tantrums. They bit their nails less and had fewer twitches.

In fact, the only thing in which the English children came off best was in their physical development. They were half an inch taller and two pounds heavier than the Scots, with the Welsh, once again, in between.

And that makes the situation even stranger. For the extra height and weight is expected because English children generally come from more prosperous homes. But according to studies of the same children, the higher the social group in any one country or region the happier its children are at school and the less dependent they are on their parents, and so on.

The answer, according to Mrs Pringle, probably lies in parental attitudes. A higher proportion of Scottish parents are reported to be very interested in their children's schooling and progress and they also spend more time with their children, both in and out of the home.

Scottish children are also better at reading than English and Welsh, a finding already reported from the survey. There is a well-known link between emotional adjustment and educational achievement.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, 10th September 1969.

40,000 Years Old Skeleton Found

A grave containing the skeleton of a child who died some 40,000 years ago—during the Mousterian period—was discovered earlier this year in the Qedumin Cave near Nazareth by an expedition of the French Centre National de Recherches Scientifiques, headed by Mr Bernard van der Meersch. The excavations began in 1965.

At the base of the Middle Palaeolithic layers a burial site was discovered containing the remains of a child aged about 10.

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The main characteristic of the burial is the presence of offerings deposited with the dead child, an exceptional occurrence.

Anthropological study of skeletal material from this period shows that at that time Palestine was inhabited by men very different from their European contempories. In Europe, the Neanderthal man characterises the entire Mousterian period. But in Palestine a *homo sapiens*, very close to modern man, seems to have been found. A spokesman said it was too early to know whether this could be the direct ancestor of modern man but it was evident that the origin of modern man might be much earlier than was believed until now.

The Daily Telegraph, London, 24th September 1969.

The Followers of Te Kooti

Maoris throughout New Zealand are today rallying to a call made in the name and spirit of Te Kooti, the famous warrior Chief, to rise in defence of their nationhood.

In their thousands they are joining the Te Kotahitanga movement led by Hori Ngawai, a priest of the Ringatu Church and who, even more importantly, is also the great-grandson of Te Kooti.

Te Kotahitanga means unity and it was the proud, independent spirit of Te Kooti, which strides defiantly across the pages of Maori legend, who last united the Maori people in a fight for freedom, equality and national recognition.

A mild-mannered man with deep religious convictions, Te Kooti made several attempts to make his peace with the civil authorities but he would not knuckle under to what he regarded as unjust or a betrayal of the rights granted all Maoris under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Like his illustrious predecessor, Hori Ngawai is a small, mild-mannered man. He too is steeped in the tradition, beliefs and faith of the Ringatu church and serves it as one of its oldest and most respected priests.

And, like Te Kooti, he firmly believes that his people were betrayed in the years immediately following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi by avaricious, unscrupulous traders who sold Maori land on London markets and elsewhere, without the consent or knowledge of its native owners.

" Lord Stanley," wrote Hope, " is not prepared, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to join with the New Zealand Company in setting aside the Treaty of Waitangi, after obtaining the advantages guaranteed by it, even though it might have been made with naked savages, or though it might be treated by lawyers as a praiseworthy device for pacifying savages for the moment."

In 1846 Earl Grey proposed that all land not actually occupied

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by the Maoris ought to be considered property of the Crown. This new Land Policy was embodied in the Royal instructions sent to Governor Grey with a Charter for New Zealand and a Constitutional Act passed by Parliament to give the Colony a Representative Federal Constitution.

The shock that these Royal instructions gave to humanitarian opinions in both England and New Zealand remains of considerable importance in the history of Anglo-Maori relations.

In both countries protests poured in against the Colonial Secretary's plan for watering-down the Treaty simultaneously with the grant of self-Government for the Colony.

Since that time, Maoris believe, successive Governments have both condoned and taken part in sharp practices, questionable legal manoeuvring and downright dishonesty in gaining possession of Maori-owned land.

This erosion of Maori land holdings, they say, can be adequately illustrated: At the time of the signing of the treaty Maoris held titles of 60,000,000 acres—today they hold titles to less than 3,000,000.

There has also been, they say, an ever-increasing degree of pressure on the Maoris to conform with, and become an integral part of, New Zealand's European community.

Legislation aimed at achieving this end culminated, in the view of the Te Kotahitanga movement, in the Maori Affairs Amendment Act of 1967.

In this Act they see the final betrayal of the sacred trust placed in the Treaty of Waitangi, which, as Mr Ngawai says, was " entered into by Queen Victoria, the Maori Chiefs and Almighty God ".

Even before the passing of this Act, Maoris feel they were under extreme social and economic pressures which operated in such a way that they were forced into the position of second-class citizenship.

Now, with the passing of the Act, the Te Kotahitanga movement sees the first step in a chain-reaction which, among other things, will wipe all Maori titles from the Land Register, and, in the final analysis, destroy the Maori nation itself.

To this end, they petitioned Parliament on June 11 this year—seeking promises that Article 71 of the Constitution of 1852 be honoured in full; that the Treaty of Waitangi be ratified; and various other requests, regarding the future of Maori people, which were adopted as major objectives by the Confederated Maori Tribes on October 28, 1835.

Article 71 of the Treaty, entitled " Provision as to Maori laws and customs," states:

" And whereas it may be considered expedient that all laws, customs and usages of the aboriginal (Maori) inhabitants of New Zealand, so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles

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of humanity, should for the present be maintained for the government of themselves, in all their relations to and dealings with each other, and that particular districts should be set apart within which such laws, customs, or usages should be so observed.

" It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom from time to time to make provision for the purpose of the aforesaid and repugnancy of any such (Maori) laws, customs, or usages to the law of England, or to any law, statute, or usage in force in New Zealand, or in any part thereof, in anywise notwithstanding."

The Te Kotahitanga movement construes Article 71 to mean that the Maori people are entitled to a Parliament of their own which would control every facet of Maori life and serve to retain Maori customs, laws and traditions.

To achieve this they see the need for New Zealand to be divided into two states, one to be governed by the Maoris, the other by the European New Zealanders, both to be within the Commonwealth.

In addition, there must be a provision made for the election or creation of a figure-head for Maoriland—a position which the present Maori Queen has somewhat unwillingly agreed to accept, on condition that her acceptance will bring about the unification of all Maoris into one nation.

The form of the proposed Maori Parliament was originally thrashed out at a meeting of the Confederated Tribes in 1835 and remains the same to this day.

Among its many initial functions would be that of creating a system of Maori law and courts, distinct in style and character from those in operation at present, and the creation of a Maori Department of Education.

This latter department would be charged with the responsibility of fostering the continuation of all that represents Maori tradition, customs and cultural activities.

Indeed, the Te Kotahitanga movement regards this activity as one of the most important of its aims and objectives. The Maori adolescent of today in Mr Ngawai's words, " because of the opposing pressure of social environment and ethnic background feels himself neither Maori, European, New Zealander or anything else."

The movement does not, however, expect its aims to be achieved overnight. It is prepared to accept their gradual introduction over a period of 10 to 20 years.

The movement's petition, seeking these objectives, was debated by the Government on June 25 and rejected, " without recommendation ".

This is not the first time the petition has been thrown out. It was first presented by the Te Kotahitanga movement in 1852, and has been presented on several occasions since then.

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Each time it has been rejected, and each time the elders of the movement have accepted the rejection in the firm belief that one day " Almighty God will intervene and bring about its acceptance ".

This faith remains unshaken—and that, on the face of it, might seem to be the end of the matter. But it isn't, not by a long shot. Today's elders are determined, desperate people. They feel that a point in time has been reached when it is vital to the Maori nation that they take action to have acceptance of the petition forced upon the New Zealand Government.

Like Te Kooti, they believe they are not being granted their full rights under the Treaty of Waitangi or the Constitution of 1852 and, with the blood of Te Kooti in their veins and his spirit in their minds, they now intend to stand and fight.

Since the petition was turned down on June 25, the Te Kotahitanga movement has decided that its leader, Hori Ngawai, the great-great-great grandson of Te Kooti, must now make a personal appeal to Queen Elizabeth, the great-great granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

It is their fervent hope and belief that the Queen will honour " the sacred trust placed upon the Maori people in the word of her great-great grandmother," and that the Treaty will be honoured in full.

However idealistic such a belief may be, the elders of the movement are not blind to the prospect that their hopes could well—and probably will—be shattered.

In view of that they are now actively considering ways and means by which they can make one final appeal to the United Nations.

Their deliberations on this course of action will be long, protracted and extremely careful—for they know that once made, should it be unsuccessful, they have come to the end of the road.

Let there be no doubt in the minds of New Zealanders, however, about the determination of the Te Kotahitanga to achieve its aims; aims which it regards as being absolutely vital to the continuation and survival of the Maori nation.

Should the time come when this final appeal . . . is rejected, the leaders of the Te Kotahitanga say then, surely, will the sleeping-warrior spirit of Te Kooti arise.

If that day dawns, and they believe it may well do, they have grave fears that the myth of New Zealand's racial harmony will finally be shattered.

The Dominion, Wellington, New Zealand, 12th July 1969.

White Police Call Negroes "Primitive"

A psychologist's report on what most white policemen in Detroit think of the black community is likely to lead to a controversy

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when it is presented to a meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Science in Chicago . . . .

It says that the policemen regard the Negroes as "primitive, emotional, easily aroused to anti-social activity and deficient in law and order."

The report is based on a study made by Dr Robert Mendelsohn, a social psychologist at the Wayne State University's Lafayette Clinic. With the approval of police authorities, he and his staff interviewed 286 Detroit policemen, including 36 Negro officers, in their homes. Detroit's 4800-strong force is 92 per cent white.

The study concluded that most white policemen rejected the idea that Negroes were victims of social injustice; that few of them thought any good would come of the 1967 Detroit riots; that most of them had little knowledge of the law-abiding Negro community in the city.

But 90 per cent of the Negro officers interviewed felt blacks were treated fairly by the police.

The Daily Telegraph, London, 2nd February 1969.

The Reality of Black Power

In an impoverished rural county 100 miles east of Atlanta, Georgia, "black power" has become a reality in the Deep South for the first time since the chaotic years immediately after the Civil War.

Using their superior voting strength, the Negroes have gained control of the traditionally White board of commissioners of Hancock County, a move the Whites in Sparta, the county town, and other parts of Georgia are still digesting.

Many . . . claim that the movement is basically separatist. With the switch in political control Negroes would be encouraged to return to the South from the overcrowded northern ghettoes, changing the voting ratios between Blacks and Whites in several states at the same time.

By this reasoning events in Hancock County are allied directly or indirectly to the broad "black power" movement, which has manifested itself in demands for Negro control of the ghettoes, special courses at universities, and ironically pitting Blacks against another once persecuted minority, the Jews.

The Jews have been the targets of [black] militants who want to take over the schools and small businesses in the ghettoes, where Jewish teachers and shopkeepers predominate.

The Sunday Telegraph, London, 2nd February 1969.

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Book Reviews

DICETTE PULICENELLA . . .

By Giovanni Tucci. Silva, Geneva, 1966. 14 tables, 49 illustrations. Pp. 348.

One of the most modern aspects of cultural studies is research on the culture of common people. It forms, indeed, a new branch of modern cultural anthropology. In fact, having left out the old scheme of ethnology, this branch of science has developed new lines of investigation. By means of a new technique it aims at a closer understanding of the aspects of selected human groups in order to study their thoughts and behaviour.

Among the varieties of the new technique, fieldwork is undoubtedly the first step in research. Such work, in recent times, has transferred its interest from the study of the primitive peoples to the study of the so-called common people of more civilised populations. In such a way these folklore studies are more in accord with the new aim of the cultural anthropology.

This new technique, however, is not restricted to the collection of the traditional elements, such as songs, proverbs and customs. It now widens its field of investigation, tracing the real value of the thoughts and behaviour of the common people in a social and historical frame.

Of course, this new method of investigation is complex because it obliges the scholar to study the selected group from the inside in order to become familiar with all the elements which will permit him to define a correct picture of the investigation and its scope.

Such a new technique is one particularly favoured by Professor Giovanni Tucci, the Italian ethnologist and editor of *Rivista di Etnografia.* He is well known in his particular branch of the "Science of Man" for his interesting and important work and the keen power of analysis expressed in his papers, which deal with ethnology in general, and with that of some African tribes in particular. His recent field of study is an investigation into the popular culture of Campania, beginning with the study of the Campanian Wellerisms. He has already published in *Rivista di Etnografia* two long papers on Wellerisms—"Investigation on the Wellerisms in Campania," in 1962, and "Wellerisms in Campania," in 1963. In addition, he delivered at the second symposium on Paduan folklore in 1965 a paper entitled "Value of the Wellerisms in the Study of Popular Culture," in which he expressed his ideas on the new course of this subject. In the first two studies he records about 200 Wellerisms and analyses them in order to find out the characteristic elements of each, and to frame them in a concordant feature of popualr thoughts and manner of life of common people.

In summary it should be said that Tucci's technique is carried out in two parts: 1. The collection of the proverbs and similar sentences used by the Neapolitans; 2. The study and analysis of them. This is the first time such a methodology has been applied in Italy because the study of popular culture has generally been limited to the first method. In fact, since Archer Taylor assumed in 1931 the concept of "Wellerism," no study has been undertaken to develop part two.

Tucci has also defined in exact terms the "Wellerisms": they are the witty mottoes, maxims, historical anecdotes, beliefs, admonitions, reflexions, and so on attributed to individuals or communities, to

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animals or to things. *Dicette Pulicenella* . . . contains his final conclusions on this subject. He presents in it 250 Wellerisms and for each he explains the meaning, affinity and affiliation with other mottoes. He illustrates the Campanian life of the common people by means of episodes or acquaintances, popular reaction to fatalism and destiny. Tucci has also defined what he calls "Spheres of Thoughts," in which many heterogeneous elements appear, such as anguish and poverty, destiny and superstition, wish for life and longing for domination, and so on. Such concepts cross each other, and often form a complex of very dissimilar ideas.

MARIO CAPPIERI.

MY DEAREST AUGUSTA: A BIOGRAPHY OF THE HONOURABLE AUGUSTA LEIGH, LORD BYRON'S HALF-SISTER.

By Peter Gunn. Bodley Head, London, 1968. Eight illustrations, folding pedigree. Pp. 272.

The reason for including a biography in this publication is to draw attention to this well-written and absorbingly interesting biography, because it provides a source of material for human heredity which might well be further investigated.

Among these may be mentioned the wild and actually bad Byron ancestors of the subject of the book and her brother, the poet. One of them William Lord Byron, was actually called the "Wicked Lord."

Then we come to John Byron (1756-91), who was true to this breed, marrying first Amelia Lady Conyers, whose morality matched his, and who was the mother of Augusta Mary Byron (1784-1851), and secondly Catherine Gordon Lady of Gight, the mother of Lord Byron, the poet (1788-1834).

Now Augusta was brought up in aristocratic circles in England, and the young Byron was removed as a child to Scotland (Aberdeen) after his father had financially ruined his mother, and was brought up in straightened circumstances. Nevertheless, when he at last met his half-sister in later life he found that her mind and temper matched his own far more than any other woman's and despite the lack of similarity of environment and background. Indeed, so much was this so that he had a child by her and they were close lovers.

Genetic studies of family histories and biographies have not been by any means investigated as much as they should have, and the history of the Byrons and their connections is one in point.

FOLKLORE AS AN HISTORICAL SCIENCE

By George Laurence Gomme. Singing Tree Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1968. 28 illustrations. Pp. 371.

This is a reprint of a famous book published in 1908 which blazed the trail in the understanding of folklore in relation to ethnology. It has the merit that its author saw the necessity of commencing his exposition not beginning with primitive peoples, as invariably do most social anthropologists today, but with the European peoples themselves.

The book is old enough to regard mankind as divided into higher and lower races (p. xiv).

Unlike so many of the modern sociologists who deliberately avoid any consideration of heredity or race as relevant to their exposition, the author, quite properly, points out that in his book he has "discussed ethnological conditions in order to show that certain fundamental differences in folklore can be, and ought to be, explained as the result of different race origins." (p. xv).

The publishers have performed a public duty in making this classic work available once more to the general public.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO FOLKLORE

By Marian Roalfe Cox. David Nutt, London, 1904. Republished by Singing Tree Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1968. Pp. 347. Price $15 (£6 6s.).

The publishers are serving a good cause in reissuing a work now long out of print, which is of considerable value in relation to folklore. Both for the purposes of ethnological analyses, as well as for a real understanding of social anthropology a knowledge of the basis of folklore is essential, and such a work as this provides it.

SOUTHERN GREECE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDE

By Robert and Kathleen Cook. Faber and Faber, London, 1968. 15 plates, 31 plans. Pp. 217. Price 35s.

Professor R. M. Cook of Cambridge and his wife have produced this volume in a new series of archaeological guides under the general editorship of Dr Glyn Daniel.

The book is a scholarly accurate guide from Athens through Attica, Corinth, the Argolid, Epidaurus, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, Achaea and Delphi, and is supported by a series of appendices of a historical and travel nature, bibliography, and index. Table I constitutes a useful outline and time-scale from the Neolithic to modern times.

The book is well illustrated and printed.

MAYA CHONTAL INDIANS OF ACALAN—TIXCHEL: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE YUCATAN PENINSULA

By France V. Scholer and Ralph L. Roys, with the assistance of Eleanor B. Adams and Robert S. Chamberlain. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1968. 4 maps. Pp. 565. Price $9.50.

The chieftains and merchants of this region had widespread influence in the pre-conquest Maya period. The very location of the area was not known, however, till Professor France V. Scholer discovered an important manuscript in the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, Spain. The history of Acalan has been reconstructed from this source. The account now given covers the aboriginal history of Acalan to 1604 and rescues the history and culture of the Chontal people. It is a basic work indispensable for a knowledge of Maya ethnography and history, which does great credit to the authors and publishers alike.

The dysgenic blood history sacrifices which characterise the civilised peoples of America fill one with horror. The sacrifice, for instance, of the most beautiful virgin to Ix Chel (p. 57) is a case in point. Herrera y Tordesillas tells of their "sacrificing men, and eating them, wherein they followed the example of the Mexican" (p. 58).

SCHISM AND RENEWAL IN AFRICA: AN ANALYSIS OF SIX THOUSAND CONTEMPORARY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

By David B. Barrett. Oxford University Press, London. 25 illustrations, 16 tables, 10 figures, 1 map. Pp. 363. Price 65s.

This is a first class account of the subject of the various secessionist churches in Africa which have broken away from the overseas (European) churches and have reverted to African concepts.

When we consider the intense power of religious belief to influence human beings, the fact that it breaks down in the face of the pull of

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Negroid heredity and social concepts (which themselves have, at least in part, a hereditary basis) is highly significant. If ever there was a case against the effectiveness of the social engineering of peoples the failure, in so many instances, of orthodox European Christianity to establish itself in Black Africa is that.

What most churches and missions do not face is that they are taking abroad the ethics and religion of the European peoples, and this cannot be established except by its being wholly transformed to become African, and so culturally and spiritually alien to the doctrines of the churches that sent missions to Africa.

The book has an impressive series of indices of various kinds, and its methodology is impressive. It is likely to remain a standard work on this subject.

Journals Received

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

Published by The American Mercury, P.O. Box 1306, Torrance, California.

Vol. CV, No. 494, Autumn 1969.

Contents: Sabotage in the U.N., by John Mitchell Henshaw; Why Aren't Indians "Disadvantaged", by Robert Kuttner; The Reparation Movement, by Earnest Sevier Cox; After Fifty Years, by Revilo P. Oliver; Roosevelt's Concentration Camps, by Austin J. App; The Campus Cong, by John H. Hutchinson; Democracy—Destroyer of Civilization, by Thomas Babington MacCaulay; Teaching Sex in Schools, by E. Merrill Root; Columbus Came Later, by Kenneth Johns; Which "Seven Wonders," by Mark Roberts; The Truth About Modern Art, by Wheeler Williams; New "Life Movement" to Revitalize Mankind, by F. J. Vehils; International Bankers Scuttling Our Nation, by Sidney H. Foster; James A. Kilpatrick—Conservative Quisling, by C. B. Baker; The Mysterious "Kissing" Disease, by Dr Irwin Ross.

BULLETIN

Monthly Journal of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, 8 Munich 22, Mannhardstrasse 6, Germany.

Vol. XVI, No. 10, October 1969.

Contents: Cybernetics in the Soviet Economy, by C. Olgin; The Arabs, Marxism and Moscow: An Historical Survey, by Jaan Pennar; The Rumanian Party Congress, by Stefan C. Stolte; Soviet Public Services Still Handicapped by Overcentralization, by Anita Glassl; Book Reviews, etc.

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Volume XXV, 1969, includes: A Monte Carlo Simulation of Human Reproduction, by J. C. Barrett; Gainful Occupation and Motherhood—The Position of Women in Hungary, by E. Szabady; Nuzialità, natalità e cicli brevi dell'economia—l'esperienza italiana tra il 1863 e il 1965, by A. Santini; Recenti variazioni dei modelli di nuzialità in Italia, by P. de Sandre; Preliminary Description of the External Morphology of What Appeared to be the Fresh Corpse of a Hitherto Unknown Form of Living Hominid, by I. T. Sanderson.

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CONTRIBUTIONS

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